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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

No 11 Vol 190 1 October 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Intercosmos Space Law Seminar Opens in Budapest [MTI] AA 1
Hungarian Minister On CEMA Technology Parley [BUDAPEST] AA 1

ALBANIA

Malile Meets Foreign Ministers at UNGA B 1
Further Details
SFRY Ambassador Transferree, Leaves 28 Sep B 2
Official Receives New PRC Ambassador 27 Sep B 2
AWP Paper on 'Failure' of Stockholm Conference B 2
[Murati in ZERI I POPULLIT 24 Sep]

BULGARIA

Further on Visit of CSSR Premier Strougal C 1
Places Wreath C 1
Received by Zhivkov C 2
Awards Zhivkov C 2
Ends Talks, Signs Protocol C 3
Communique on Visit C 3
Atanasov Receives CSSR Deputy Premier Gerle C 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Sep]
Zhivkov Opens Plovdiv International Fair C 5
Visits Romanian Stand C 5
Leaders Attend Reception C 5
Kristov Meets UK Minister C 6
Todorov Meets West European Parliamentarians C 6
Mikhaylov Receives Spanish CP Delegation C 6
Control Chairman Meet C 7
Leaders Receive Finnish Party Delegation C 7
Balev-Led Delegation Visits Switzerland C 8
Atanasov Receives New Mongolian, French Envoys C 8
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 25 Sep]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Comments on Gorbachev-Reagan Meeting D 1
Ministers at UN Welcome Iceland Meeting D 1
Syrian Delegation Arrives on Official Visit D 2
Meets National Front Delegation D 2
Received by Husak [Damascus] D 2
Further Details D 3
Talks With CPSL Leader D 3
Kempny Departs for Working Visit to FRG D 4
Arrives in Dusseldorf D 4

PDRY Interior Minister Arrives for Visit D 5
Departs Prague D 5
CPCZ's Polednik Receives USSR Sports Chief D 5
CPCZ Group Visits Japan, Talks With Socialists D 6
Italian Foreign Ministry Official Visits D 6
[RUDE PRAVA 19 Sep]
Bilak Receives Dominican Republic CP Head D 6
Strougal Receives Romanian Deputy Prime Minister D 7
Student Union Official Receives PLO Leader D 7
[Bratislave PRAVDA 18 Sep]
Briefs: Havlin Presents Award D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker to Travel to USSR on Friendship Visit E 1
Mittag Receives Belorussian Delegation E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Sep]
Mittag, Schuerer Attend PRC Embassy Reception E 1
Willi Stoph Receives Romanian Health Minister E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Sep]
Mongolian Health Minister E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Sep]
Stoph Addresses Ceremony Honoring Industry E 2
Politburo Members Attend Music Festival Opening E 3
Berlin University to Stress Computer Training E 3
Briefs: University Minister in Algeria; Cooperation E 3
With Denmark; Cooperation Contract With Hungary

HUNGARY

Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting Not Anticipated F 1
[Kulcsar]
Lazar Concludes Brussels Talks, Returns Home F 1
Meets With King F 1
Gives Interview, Departs F 2
Kadar, Italy's Natta Hold Comradely Talks F 2
Sarlos Meets CSU's Strauss, Departs for Bonn F 3
Hungarian Leaders Greet PRC Counterparts F 3
Budapest City Delegation Departs for Beijing F 4
Envoy Notes Need for "Openness' at Vienna Meeting F 4
Losonczi Visits Miskolc, Meets Officials F 5
Leaders Attend Armed Forces Day Celebrations F 5
Losonczi Speaks F 5
Karpati Hosts Reception F 6
Accelerating Industrial Development Reported F 6
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 19 Sep]

POLAND

TV Reports Gorbachev-Reagan Meeting 'Surprise' G 1
[Szyndzielorz]

Jaruzelski Visit to PRC Ends in Success G 1
Messner To Visit GDR 9-10 October G 2
PAP Reports on Urban's Press Conference G 2
Solidarity Sets up Provisional Council [AFP] G 4
Barcikowski Addresses Air Force Conference G 5
Mokrzyszczak Addresses Control Commission G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17 Sep]
Bednarski Discusses Ideological Training G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Sep]
Bishops Discuss Need for 'Healthy Public Opinion' G 9
[PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI 21 Sep]
Briefs: Navy PZPR Meeting; Tunisian Consular Documents; G 11
Scientific Protocol with USSR; Cooperation with UK

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Anniversary Message to PRC H 1
Dinca, Ivascu Attend PRC Embassy Reception H 2
Friendly Ties, Cooperation with PRC Reviewed H 2
Totu Presents Romanian Stance in Speech at UNGA H 3
Ioan Totu Meets Shevardnadze, Others in New York H 9
Foreign Trade Minister Received by Zia-ul-Haq H 10
Malawi President Receives RCP's Szabo H 10
CSSR's Potac Arrives in Bucharest for Talks H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Zemljaric Departs for USSR for Economic Talks I 1
Foreign Trade Secretary Receives CSSR Counterpart I 1
Mikulic Receives Urban I 1
Focus on Cooperation I 2
FEC, Croatian Leaders Receive Hungarian Official I 2
Makic Departs for FRG for Trade Talks I 2
Official Received by Tunisian Prime Minister I 3
Milosavljevic Received by Algeria's Brahimi I 3
Hasani Receives New Algerian Ambassador I 3
Cuban CP Delegation Arrives on Official Visit I 4
KOMUNIST Examines Relations With Bulgaria I 4
[Popovic 19 Sep]
LCY Presidium Issues Statement After Session I 6
BORBA Defends Strikes Under Self-Management I 7
[Marinkovic 16 Sep]
Vojvodina LC Discusses Falling Membership I 8
Slovene Writers Criticize Public Prosecutor I 9
[Ljubljana DELO 19 Sep]
Public Prosecutor Replies to Slovene Writers I 10
[Ljubljana DELO 20 Sep]
Briefs: Mojsov Receives Pakistani Ambassador; I 11
SRI Lankan Ambassador Received

INTERCOSMOS SPACE LAW SEMINAR OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD291521 Budapest MTI in English 1417 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- The 4th Intercosmos Space Law Seminar opened in Budapest Monday with participants from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. Discussions are to be held on legal issues related to the peaceful uses of outer space, including the ban on extending the arms race to outer space, UN-sponsored work to demilitarize the cosmos, and the improvement of cooperation by the socialist countries in the research and peaceful use of outer space.

Ferenc Marta, vice-president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and president of the Intercosmos Council, pointed out the importance of legal protection for the scientific achievements in space technology. He said that the representatives of natural and technical sciences work for the benefit of humankind, and it must not be permitted that certain reactionary circles turn the results to their own ends against the peoples of the world. Ferenc Marta regarded the strengthening of mutual confidence among countries for the further development of the legal system which guarantees the peaceful uses of outer space as essential.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER ON CEMA TECHNOLOGY PARLEY

LD242319 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The Hungarian minister of industry has made a statement about the electronization of the people's economies of the socialist countries. After the Budapest session of the CEMA Radio And Electronics Industries Standing Commission, Laszlo Kapolyi said that in the interest of speeding up technical-scientific progress the creation of a unified digital transmission technological system had been decided. This makes the applied equipment uniform, and at the same time it increases the output of telecommunication chains and multiplies their reliability. The development of fiber-optic cables received special emphasis and the creation of an electronics parts basis was also an important task.

Hungary takes a share in the working out of 97 of the themes of those designated by the standing commission. Thus, the Beloiannisz Telecommunication Factory, the Videoton and Orion companies will participate in the work, among others.

MALILE MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UNGA

AU271502 Tirana ATA in English 1031 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 27 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, leader of the delegation of the PSR of Albania at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, met these days with the minister of foreign affairs of Greece, Karolos Papoulias with whom he had a warm and friendly talk. During the talk, the two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction over the positive development of the friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries and highly appreciated this and pointed out that this spirit of friendship and mutual understanding creates possibilities to further develop these relations. At the meeting it was expressed the common desire to intensify still more exchanges in the field of trade, culture, science, sports, communication, tourism and other sectors of mutual interest.

At the meeting Reis Malile had with the foreign minister of France, Jean-Bernard Raimond, both sides positively appreciated the friendly relations existing between the two countries. On this occasion the two ministers stressed that numerous possibilities exist to promote further trade, cultural, technical-scientific exchanges, etc.

Likewise, our minister of foreign affairs had special meetings in New York with the minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa, the minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Oscar Fischer, and with the minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, with whom he talked on the development of the relations between Albania and their countries.

During the meetings opinions were exchanged on different problems of the present international situation.

Further Details

AU291522 Tirana ATA in English 0901 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 29 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, met recently with the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they positively assessed the development of the relations between Albania and Algeria and expressed the will of both sides to further promote these relations in the fields of trade, culture, technical-scientific cooperation, sports, etc.

Comrade Reis Malile also met with the minister of foreign affairs of Spain, Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, with whom he had a friendly talk. On this occasion they hailed the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Albania and Spain and expressed the readiness of both sides for the development of fruitful relations between them.

In the course of the above mentioned meetings, opinions were also exchanged on some problems of current international situation, dwelling in particular on the situation in the Mediterranean basin.

The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile had a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Dante Caputo. During the meeting both sides expressed their mutual desire for the expansion of the relations between the two countries.

Our minister of foreign affairs had also a meeting these days with the minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Saharan Democratic Republic, Mansour Omar, with whom he exchanged opinions on some problems of the UN 41st session and on some questions of the international situation.

SFRY AMBASSADOR TRANSFERRED, LEAVES 28 SEP

AU291451 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 29 (ATA) -- On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Milan Georgjevic, left our country on September 28.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR 27 SEP

AU241344 Tirana ATA in English 0913 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 28 (ATA) -- The vice-minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Sokrat Plaka received on September 27 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Fan Chengzuo, concerning the forthcoming presentation of the credentials to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

AWP PAPER ON 'FAILURE' OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU281822 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 24 Sep 86 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "The Failure of the Stockholm Conference and the Correctness of Albania's Position"]

[Excerpts] On Monday the "Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe," known for short as the Conference on Disarmement in Europe, concluded its proceedings in the Swedish capital. After amost 3 years of interminable sittings and debates, it closed its doors in total failure despite the attempts of the propaganda and diplomacy of the participants to partially hide this failure with an agreement on the question of prior indication of military maneuvers by the member-countries and of the presence of observers at these maneuvers. [passage omitted]

The proceedings of this conference, its results and documents, and alongside it, the deterioration of the military and political situation in Europe, have completely justified the principled and realistic stand of Socialist Albania, which refused to take part in this conference, at the same time predicting its illusory nature and its dangers. Some 3 years ago, when the Stockholm conference was opened, ZERI POPULLIT wrote in an editorial article: "We are not going to Stockholm, because we do not wish to be accomplices in the dangeous game which is being played with the destinies of peoples, in a meeting which is exploited by the superpowers to throw dust in the eyes of people so that they shall not see reality and will be diverted from the path of resistance and opposition to the warmongering plans of imperialist powers." The agreement signed at Stockholm not only does nothing for peace and disarmament on our continent, but on the contrary creates the preconditions for the justification of military domination by the superpowers and their military blocs over our entire continent. The right the superpowers have gained to observe the territory and air space of European countries does not merely cover the rival blocs, but all the countries of the continent, which will thus be subject to the demands and preconditions of "inspectors."

The Stockholm conference promised to solve the military aspect of European security. But it has not only not solved the problem, it has complicated it further, because all the time efforts have been made and agreements reached to rob European countries of the ability and strength to defend themselves. The superpowers are not aiming at the disarmament of Europe, but the disarmament of the peoples and the constant weakening of the defense abilities and preparations of European countries. It is not by chance that the superpowers have concentrated their treaties and agreements upon the question of the observation of the national territories of the nations participating in the conference, under the pretext of verifying military maneuvers. Such an activity justifies the military control of the superpowers and their military blocs over all European countries, and justifies American and Soviet intervention and authority in matters concerning the defense and sovereignty of other countries. This is done to weaken the countries of Europe and make them partners, and the weakest and most impotent opponents possible, in relation to the hegemonist policies of the two superpowers. As for themselves, the United States and the Soviet Union have no desire or intention of disarming. The military aspect of security confirms once again that the two superpowers seek to justify their spheres of influence in every way, to maintain their control and influence over the lives of all the countries of Europe, and to subjugate our continent politically, militarily and economically.

The proceedings of the Stockholm conference prove once again that it is a dangerous illusion to expect measures and steps toward disarmament from the conferences and policies of the superpowers. Stockholm contributed nothing toward disarmament, just as Helsinki contributed nothing to European security. Socialist Albania strongly condemns, just as it has always done, all the efforts and demagogic conferences organized by the superpowers for their own dark purposes. Albania strongly supports, as it has always done, every genuine and constructive step toward the stabilization of the situation in Europe, toward disarmament and the real reduction of tension, and toward true security. Albania is in favor of immediate and compulsory concrete measures to contribute to the disarmament of the superpowers, but never places its hopes in American-Soviet wishes, treaties and conferences. At a time when the larger part of the continent is under a de facto military occupation by the two superpowers, disarmament conferences summoned by these superpowers aim to disarm the peoples. One cannot talk about true disarmament in Europe without destroying NATO and the Warsaw Pact, without evicting American and Soviet soldiers, rockets and military bases, without breaking once and for all the military, political and economic chains with which the two superpowers have bound Europe. Similarly, one cannot talk of disarmament in our continent, and its transformation into a disarmed zone, when in other regions, near and far, the United States and the Soviet Union have fanned the flames of local wars and threaten military intervention, like Reagan's against Libya. Disarmament in Europe cannot be separated from world disarmament, just as European security is inseparable from that of the world.

Socialist Albania maintains its stated view that European security and disarmament cannot be achieved by resolutions, messages, meetings and conferences manipulated by the superpowers. The correct stand of our country, which has been confirmed by the course of events in Europe and the world, springs from a realistic and objective analysis of forces and events in the international arena, springs from a materialist understanding of history, and is inspired by the defense of the freedom and independence of Albania and other countries, and by the interests of peace and real security on our continent and in the world. The AWP has laid down the correct and perfectly possible way toward the realization of peace and security on our continent. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: "The policies of the superpowers, and their speculations with so-called European security, have placed the governments and nations of this continent in an increasingly difficult position. Time has proved the correctness of the viewpoint of our party and of the Albanian state, that peace in security can in no way be achieved through the bargaining of the two superpowers and the military blocs they maintain -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact."

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

AU300914 Sofia BTA in English 2222 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA) -- The issues of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation were given prominence at the talks between Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia.

The two sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the guidelines for the development and deepening of economic and techno-scientific cooperation after 1985, signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak, are giving a strong impetus to its development.

An expression of the upsurge of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak economic relations is the considerable overfulfillment of the barter in the past five-year period as well as the planned more than five milliard rubles for the current five-year period. Bilateral trade up to 1990 and the development of joint production and specialization are to mark the highest rates of development within the framework of the CMEA.

At the same time it was pointed out that the level of bilateral cooperation still does not correspond to the real possibilities and requirements of the two peoples and to the great tasks set by the latest congresses of the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It was stressed that new forms should be sought for raising economic and techno-scientific cooperation to a qualitatively new stage.

The two leaders made a detailed review of specialization and joint production in the field of the automobile industry, mechanical engineering, electronics and the chemical industry. It was stressed that this year the share of specialized output in the barter between the two countries will reach more than 40 per cent. The necessity to apply higher forms of interaction in techno-scientific research was stressed.

Special attention was paid to the discussions of the draft of the programme for long-term economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia up to the year 2000.

It was noted that the promotion of direct production and technological cooperation and the establishment of joint organizations, scientific teams and laboratories is becoming more and more imperative.

Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Lubomir Strougal informed each other of the tasks which Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are solving in realization of the aims of the 13th Congress of the BCP and the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The leaders of the two governments discussed topical issues of the international situation. Once again they expressed the unreserved support of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia for the numerous peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union. They welcomed the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

Places Wreath

LD301213 PRAGUE Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bulgaria -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, who is in Bulgaria on a 2-day friendly working visit, placed a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia this morning.

A guard of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors and a military band played the Czechoslovak national anthem. Afterward Lubomir Strougal paid homage to the memory of Dimitrov the outstanding representative of the Bulgarian working class and a dauntless fighter of the international communist and workers movement. The Czechoslovak premier and members of the Czechoslovak delegation were accompanied during the ceremony by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

Received by Zhivkov

AU301107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 30 September at the Boyana residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov received CSSR premier Lubomir Strougal, who is paying a friendly and working visit to Bulgaria. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting.

Before the meeting, Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Lubomir Strougal visited one of the leading plants of our machine building industry -- Sofia's metal-cutting machines combine. The distinguished guests were greeted by Krustyu Stanilov, deputy chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers, and Engineer Nenko Goranov, chairman of the Metal-Processing Machines and Robots Economic Trust. They reviewed the flexible automatic production system for processing rotary-symmetrical components, the shot-screw components shop, and the power-unit shop. The guests were briefed on the activity of the flexible automatic production system for processing pneumatic-case components, on which the 72-hour tests were successfully completed on the eve of the 9 September holiday.

Engineer Toshko Todorov, general director of the plant, briefed the guests on the tasks which the specialists and workers are solving now to apply more quickly scientific-technical developments in the field of metal-cutting machines.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal also laid a wreath of respect and gratitude at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, and paid respect to the coffin of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people. A representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Awards Zhivkov

AU301451 Sofia BTA in English 1516 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and prime minister of Czechoslovakia, who is paying a friendly working visit here.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the promotion of the brotherly relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and between the two peoples.

He was briefed on the progress of the talks which Mr Lubomir Strougal and Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, opened yesterday.

In the common view, there are great opportunities for the expansion of cooperation in the economic, techno-scientific and cultural fields. The conviction was expressed that the two countries will persevere in extending and promoting their cooperation.

Discussing topical international issues, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Lubomir Strougal gave full support to the Soviet peace initiatives and their countries' determination to work for the cause of peace and understanding.

After the meeting Mr Lubomir Strougal presented Mr Todor Zhivkov with the Order of the Republic, a high Czechoslovak distinction conferred on him for his exceptional services and personal contribution to the strengthening of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak friendship and of the all-round cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party and between the two peoples, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Ends Talks, Signs Protocol

AU301750 Sofia BTA in English 1648 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, ended their talks here today.

At their final session, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved.

They signed a protocol outlining concrete measures for the further promotion of commercial exchanges and techno-scientific cooperation, of specialisation and cooperation mainly in the production of machine tools, robots, flexible computer-aided manufucturing systems, in electronics, metallurgy, and the chemical industry.

Communique on Visit

AU301955 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA) - The heads of government of Bulgaria, Mr Georgi Atanasov, and of Czechoslovakia, Mr Lubomir Strougal, commend highly the programme on the establishment of an all-embracing system of international security, proclaimed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet-proposed complete elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, says the communique on Mr Lubomir Strougal's visit here on September 29 and 30, which was released to the press.

The dangerous situation in the world is chiefly rooted in the imperialist forces' aspirations after military superiority. The militaristic circles in the U.S. and in some NATO countries go on stepping up the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and they make attempts to militarize outer space, the two leaders indicate.

They emphasise that the present-day international situation calls for a qualitatively new approach to international affairs and welcome the latest extension by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until January 1, 1987.

The communique stresses the importance of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, of enhancing their all-round cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Notice is taken of the positive initiatives of Bulgaria on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, and of Czechoslovakia and the G.D.R. on the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe.

The two sides stress the significance of the successful completion of the first stage of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They express the hope that the Vienna meeting of the representatives of the countries taking part in the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Vienna will adopt new decisions that would further promote European cooperation and would lead to practical steps in the field of disarmament.

The two countries condemn the attempts by certain revanchist forces who are trying to cast a shadow of doubt over the territorial and political realities in today's Europe.

The communique notes the positive role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, and in support of the sovereignty and development of the newly liberated states.

Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Lubomir Strougal express satisfaction with the development of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation in all fields. They stres the great significance of the Long-Term Program on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between the two states to the year 2000, which is being developed.

The communique notes that the talks between the two prime ministers have taken place in a spirit of fraternal friendship and understanding and have confirmed the complete coincidence of views of the two countries on all matters discussed.

ATANASOV RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER GERLE

AU290904 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 86 p 7

[CTK report: "Reception In Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia (CTK correspondent) -- Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, in Sofia on 23 September. In a talk, G Atanasov and L Gerle exchanged information pertaining to some topical issues of the two countries' economic development. They paid special attention to the main spheres of cooperation and to possibilities of expanding and deepening it.

ZHIVKOV OPENS PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FAIR

AU290756 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0730 GMT on 29 September carries an 8-minute live relay from Plovdiv of the opening of the Plovdiv International Fair.

The announcer notes that some 2,178 foreign companies are taking part in the fair. He also notes that "party and state leaders, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" were cordially greeted by those attending.

In the background Khristo Kristov, minister of trade can be heard coming to the end of a speech. He is heard referring to the success of the Stockholm conference, Soviet peace proposals, and the recent meeting between Todor Zhivkov and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. At 0734 GMT he asks Todor Zhivkov to cut the ribbon and officially open the fair. In one or two sentences Zhivkov welcomes the companies exhibiting at the fair, wishes them success, and declares the fair open.

Concluding the relay, the announcer says a few words about the structure and timetable of the fair, noting that "the fair will contribute to expanding the socialist division of labor."

Visits Romanian Stand

AU292005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia AGERPRES 29/9/1986 -- Romania participates in the 42nd international fair of Plovdiv opened on September 29 with a pavilion which exhibits the main products of the machine-building industry, electronics, electrotechnology and the chemical industry.

On the opening day the Ramanian pavilion was seen round by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president ofthe State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by other members of the Bulgarian Party and state leadership.

When entering the pavilion, Todor Zhivkov ws welcomed by Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, who conveyed him a friendly salute from RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. In his turn, the Bulgarian leader requested that a friendly salute and wishes of good health and success in his activity be conveyed to the Romanian head of state.

During the visit to the pavilion, Todor Zhivkov appreciated the quality and technological standards of the Romanian exhibits.

Leaders Attend Reception

AU292138 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, gave a reception in Plovdiv on the occasion of the official opening of the Plovdiv Fair.

Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Markov, and Emil Khristov, as well as ministers, deputy ministers, managers of foreign trade an other economic organizations, attended.

Today the participation of Austria, Great Britain, Italy and the FRG in the Plovdiv Fair was marked. The reception given on this occasion was attended by representatives of Bulgarian and foreign business circles as well as by members of diplomatic missions.

Khristov Meets UK Minister

AU301802 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Trade Minister Khristo Khristov met and had a talk with Lord Lucas, the UK deputy minister of trade and industry, at the Plovdiv Fair. The guest voiced the opinion that the Bulgarian national exposition at the 42d Plovdiv Fair offers broad opportunities for a substantial increase in the business activity and mutual exchange of goods between Bulgaria and Great Britain.

TODOROV MEETS WEST EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU262015 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA) -- Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received today a three-member delegation of the West European Parliament, which is currently on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group.

The politicians exchanged views on the possibilties for the establishment of contacts between the National Assembly and the West European Parliament and expressed the hope that the current first meeting will contribute to this.

The participants in the talks voiced concern over the continuing arms race and noted the need to avert the threat of a nuclear holocaust. In this connection they greeted Bulgaria's initiative on the calling of a meeting of MPs of the Balkan states on the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

In discussing the relations between the CMEA and the EEC, and the contacts between the countries of the two comunities, the MPs noted that the Bulgaro-Greek declaration, signed here recently, could serve as a model of cooperation between two countries of different social systems.

The members of the West European Parliament had talks today with Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of trade.

They had a meeting with Mr Miran Topchiev, chief mufti of Bulgaria's Moslems, and Pankrati, metropolitan of Stara Zagora, who is head of the Bulgarian Patriarchate's Foreign Ecclesiastical Affairs Department.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES SPANISH CP DELEGATION

AU261928 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA) -- Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received today a working group of the Spanish Communist Party, headed by M L. (Lobato,) chairman of the Central Guarantees and Control Commission and member the secretariat of his party's Central Committee.

Mr Mikhaylov briefed his guests on the experience of the BCP in the ideological work.

Control Chairmen Meet

AU291008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP, met yesterday (Lucio Lobato), chairman of the Central Commission for Guarantees and Control of the Spanish Communist Party.

The guest acquainted with the all-round activity to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as with the work of the BCP Central-Auditing Commission. Attention was drawn to the application of scientific and technical progress in the country's economic development and to the part played by the party's control-auditing organs. Emphasis was laid on their role in maintaining the purity and strengthening the unity and cohesiveness of the party.

The meeting took place in a warm comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of the traditional international relations between the BCP and the Spanish Communist Party.

LEADERS RECEIVE FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION

AU271800 Sofia BTA in English 1642 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, headed by its secretary general Mr Erkki Liikanen, paid a visit to Bulgaria from September 24 to September 27, 1986. The delegation had meetings with Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and with high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Trade.

Special attention during the talks was paid to the problems of peace, security and disarmament.

The Bulgarian and Finnish politicians voiced concern over the current state of international relations which continue to be tense and complicated. They emphasized the determination of their parties to contribute, as far as their power allow them, to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. In this connection, they assessed the Soviet decision on the extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing as a true contribution to peace.

The participants in the talks exchanged information on the efforts of their parties and countries aimed at the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapons in the Balkan peninsula and in northern Europe.

The Bulgarian and Finnish politicians noted with satisfaction the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference, which could have a positive impact over the East-West dialogue. They expressed the hope that the Soviet-American dialogue would be held in a constructive of the international atmosphere.

The representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Finnish Social Democratic Party agreed with satisfaction that the two parties' positions on basic issues of the international situation coincide or are close. They expressed readiness to further develop contacts to the benefit of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Finland and European cooperation in general.

The Finnish delegation left the country today. Its head told journalists about his high esteem for Bulgaria's progress in the field of electronics and microelectronics and in other fields.

Asked about his view in respect to the Stockholm accord, Mr Liikanen said he was satisfied with it. According to him, the most important achievement of the Stockholm conference was the continuation of the Helsinki process. The fact that a final document was adopted means that all participants are willing to continue with a next stage in the negotiations. "The process of detente is alive; it will continue in the future which is proved by the Stockholm conference."

BALEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS SWITZERLAND

AU290914 Sofia BTA in English 0939 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA) -- A BCP delegation headed by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, paid a visit to Switzerland from September 22 through September 27 at the invitation of the leadership of the Swiss Social Democratic Party (SDPS).

The Bulgarian delegation held talks with a Swiss delegation headed by Mr Helmut Hubacher, chairman of the Swiss Social Democratic Party, with Mr Martin Bundi, president of the Federal Assembly, with Mr Dario Rubiani, chairman of the SDPS group in the Federal Assembly, and with the leadership of the Swiss trade unions. The BCP delegation visited a number of small and medium-size enterprises in Bern and Ticino.

The participants in the talks exchanged views on a broad spectrum of issues of interest to both parties. They paid special attention to the efforts to preserve world peace.

Mr Milko Balev dwelled in detail on Bulgaria's peace-loving policies and on her efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The leaders of the Swiss Social Democratic Party briefed their guests on their party's position in respect to the basic international issues.

The representatives of the two parties voiced concern over the continuing arms race and the growing danger of a nuclear confrontation. They stressed the determination of the BCP and the SDPS to work for the preservation of world peace.

Mr Milko Balev invited Mr Helmut Hubacher to visit Bulgaria. He made the invitation on behalf of BCP CC Secretary General Todor Zhivkov.

ATANASOV RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN, FRENCH AMBASSADORS

AU290905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Yesterday Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in succession Mangaljabyn Dash, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mongolia, and Bertrand Guillaume de Lataillade, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

The meetings were attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minster of foreign affairs, and Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD302338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Commentator Antonin Kostka talks about the coming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

This news is an international political sensation of the first degree. It immediately relegated to the background all the other news on television and radio everywhere, and changed the front pages of all the world's dailies and foreign policy commentaries. The situation in the world gained an important novel aspect by this news, in some ways even a turning point. The nine-line TASS news report has brought significant relaxation and new hope to the badly sharpened Soviet-American relations that were jeopardizing the probability that the summit session would take place.

The announcement of the extraordinary meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan means that in the mutual relations of the two world superpowers constructive and realistic conception has won again, and that thanks to the principled, persistent, and long-term policy of mutual understanding and tolerance promoted by the USSR the artificial obstacles on the way to mutual agreement were overcome. The perhaps most valuable political experience of the post-war period was confirmed again: Where there is enough good will there is no problem that cannot be settled to the satisfaction of both sides; the more tense relations are the more desirable dialogue, mutual concessions, and chiefly an agreement are, and the more urgent they are the more useful they become.

To agree on a speedy summit at a time when it seemed almost impossible to organize a top-level meeting at all -- and this when such crucial issues as a nuclear test moratorium or the limitation of strategic weapons or the eradication of medium-range missiles in Europe urgently demanded such a meeting -- shows and clearly confirms that nobody can constantly overlook the wishes and will of the world public. And there is something else that should be mentioned: The fact that the extraordinary Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik will be carried out within the framework of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States.

So, the preparations for the summit will be carried out at top level -- unprecedented in the history of diplomacy. This not only shows what an important international event this will be but also how difficult these talks will be, because nobody who soberly perceives the raging resistance of the U.S. military-industrial complex against everything that crosses its hegemonist plans can have illusions that all problems can be settled smoothly. The introduction of new thinking into international practice, the restructuring of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the securing of safety to all by total disarmament will still require a lot of effort and persistence.

MINISTERS AT UN WELCOME ICELAND MEETING

LD302310 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] In New York today the ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Austria, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Jankowitsch, welcomed the agreement between the USSR and the United States about the coming meeting of their highest representatives in Iceland. In their talks they expressed conviction that this meeting will set the line of further tackling the main issues of our times. The ministers also assessed Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and confirmed the interest of both sides in the development of cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

SYRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD252207 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation of the Syrian National Progressive Front, headed by Zuhayr Mashariqa, deputy chairman of its central command and vice president, arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. It was invited by the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR.

Zuhayr Mashariqa praised after his arrival the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute toward strengthening cooperation of the two organizations and friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

Meets National Front Delegation

LD262219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1345 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee led by Tomas Travnicek, its deputy chairman, held talks in Prague today with a delegation of the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Zuhayr Mashariqa, deputy chairman of its central leadership and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The two sides pointed out that successful development of political relations that were given a foundation by the summit of the highest representatives of their countries, and called for expansion of study and working visits that would contribute to the deepening of friendly cooperation between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Received by Husak

JN261917 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague -- Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ secretary general and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received here this afternoon Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progessive National Front [PNF]. Comrade Mashariqa conveyed to Comrade Gustav Husak the greetings of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, as well as his wishes of good health and happiness for the friendly Czechoslovak people. The talks centered on the growing relations between Syria and Czechoslovakia as well as issues of common interest.

Comrade Husak expressed his appreciation for President Al-Asad's positions and said: We highly appreciate these positions which contributed to developing relations between the two countries in the various areas. We in Czechoslovakia are following Israel's rampage in the region and events in Lebanon. I would like to affirm to you and to President Hafiz al-Asad Czechoslovakia's solidarity with Syria in the face of the dangers threatening it, and we also appreciate Syria's firm stand in the face of world imperialism. All honorable and free people in the world should support it. He also stressed Czechoslovakia's support for an international conference in the Middle East as a step toward peace and said: Syria plays a fundamental role in the Arab region's issues. I highly appreciate my talks with President Hafiz al-Asad last year, when we signed the friendship treaty between our two countries.

At the end of the meeting, President Husak asked Comrade Mashariqa to convey his greetings and wishes of good health and happiness to struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad.

The talks between the Syrian PNF delegation led by Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa and the Czechoslovak Central Command of the National Front led by Comrade Travnicek, deputy chairman of the central command of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, began in Prague this morning.

Further Details

LD262231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague Castle Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, received Zuhayr Mashariqa, deputy chairman of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. In a cordial and friendly conversation they praised the traditionally good Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and expressed mutual interest in their further intensification in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed at the highest level in Prague in October last year.

It was noted with satisfaction that establishment of direct contacts between the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the central leadership of the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic has great importance for the expansion of political contacts and for getting to know better the life of the people of both countries.

Discussing topical international issues, both sides paid tribute to the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, its moratorium on nuclear tests and calls for disarmament in the interest of averting nuclear catastrophe. Particular attention was devoted to the dangerous situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's expansionist policy. Both sides confirmed their resolve to continue in the joint effort to achieve a just resolution of the conflict on the basis of the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories and the asertion of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination, in line with the relevant UN resolutions. At the same time tribute was paid to the role played by Syria, which bears in the Middle East a direct burden of opposition to the aggressive attempts of Israel and its imperialist protectors.

Talks With CPSL Leader

LD301548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received a delegation of the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Zuhayr Mashariqa, deputy chairman of its central leadership and Syrian vice president. During a friendly conversation he briefed the guests about the position of legislative bodies in the Czechoslovak political system and about the main tasks facing the Slovak National Council after the 17th CPCZ Congress and the congress of the CPSL. They also talked about the representation of political parties and social organizations of the National Front in the Slovak National Council.

KEMPNY DEPARTS FOR WORKING VISIT TO FRG

LD300920 Prague CTK in English 0847 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 30 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny left on a short working visit to North Rhine-Westphalia today.

He will open a three-day symposium of experts from the Czech Socialist Republic and North Rhine-Westphalia on the creation and protection of the environment in Duesseldorf on October 1. Josef Kempny will also open a Czechoslovak exhibition on living environment.

Arrives in Duesseldorf

LD010417 Prague CTK in English 2028 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Duesseldorf Sept 30 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Chairman of the Czech National Council Josef Kempny arrived today on a three-day working visit to North Rhine-Westphalia.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of the diet of this land of the Federal Republic.

Tomorrow, Josef Kempny will open a three-day symposium of experts from the Czech republic and North Rhine-Westphalia on the creation and protection of the living environment for man.

Today, Josef Kempny met in Duesseldorf with President of the Diet of North Rhine-Westphalia Karl-Josef Denzer, who gave a luncheon in honour of the Czechoslovak delegation.

In the afternoon, the Czechoslovak guests met with representatives of the local chambers of commerce and industry. Talks focused on trade contacts between Czechoslovakia and West Germany, and particularly North Rhine-Westphalia which has a large concentration of West German concerns. There are also 450 corporations whose activity directly influences environmental protection.

Josef Kempny also met today with representatives of the German Communist Party. Deputy Chairman Ellen Weber informed him of the West German communists' participation in the pre-election struggle and of the implementaiton of the conclusions of the party's 8th congress.

The discussion also concerned some international topics and the stands of the two parties on possible solutions. They also stressed bilateral interest in further promotion of cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the German Communist Party in all spheres.

At a press conference in Duesseldorf, Czech Deputy Premier Frantisek Sramek and minister of the environment, regional planning and agriculture of North Rhine-Westphalia Klaus Matthiesen informed journalists of the symposium on environmental protection which is to be opened in Duesseldorf.

[Prague CTK in English at 2043 on 30 September carries a "corrected repetition" of the last 3 paragraphs of this item which read as follows:

"Josef Kempny also met today with representatives of the German Communist Party. Presidium member and Secretary Karl Heinz Schroeder informed him of the West German communists' participation in the pre-election struggle and of the implementaton of the conclusions of the party's 8th congress.

"The discussion also concerned some international topics and the stands of the two parties on possible solutions. They also stressed bilateral interest in further promotion of cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the German Communist Party in all spheres.

"At a press conference in Duesseldorf, Czech Deputy Premier Frantisek Sramek and Minister of the Environment, Regional Planning and Agriculture of North Rhine-Westphalia Klaus Matthisesen informed journalists of the symposium on environmental protection which is to be opened in Duesseldorf tomorrow. They stressed the importance of international protection of the environment, as well as usefulness of international exchange of experiences in these spheres. They pointed out that the solution of environmental problems in the two countries, which helps to solve these problems in Europe, depends on mutual confidence and primarily peace. Only in peaceful cooperation can the results of our effort have objective effect, Frantisek Sramek pointed out."]

PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD262343 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Federal Minister of Interior Vratislav Vajnar. The delegation is headed by Interior minister Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the Politburo of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Democratic Yemen.

Departs Prague

LD302145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation of the PDRY Ministry of the Interior, headed by Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the Yemeni Socialist party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Prague today. During a friendly visit at the invitation of Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior, the two sides discussed mutual cooperation and assistance.

CPCZ'S POLEDNIK RECEIVES USSR SPORTS CHIEF

LD300828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Marat Gramov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. He briefed the guest on the implementation of tasks after the 17th CPCZ Congress. In a cordial discussion they also praised the standards of mutual cooperation in physical education and sports.

CPCZ GROUP VISITS JAPAN, TALKS WITH SOCIALISTS

LD262345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Japan -- The delegation of the CPCZ led by Michal Stefanak, member of the Central Committee and head of a department of the party Central Committee, was received by the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, Takako Doi.

The two sides analyzed the further possibilities of development of cooperation and agreed on the expansion of mutual contacts. They also voiced their determination to contribute their utmost in the fight against the threat of nuclear war, for peace and security. They put great importance to the proposal for securing collective security in Asia and the Pacific.

Our party delegation, which is in Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, also held talks with the representatives of trade and industrial circles, especially with the officials from the firms Toshiba and Nissan, which are interested in economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU231430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Czechoslovak-Italian interministerial consultation were held between Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Boris Biancheri, general director for political affairs of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Prague on 18 September. The two representatives discussed issues of the international situation and assessed the current state and prospects of Czechoslovak-Italian relations. The Italian representative was received by Jinreich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Giulio Bilanconi, ambassador of the Italian Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

BILAK RECEIVES DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CP HEAD

LD262042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Dominican Communist Party, led by General Secretary Narciso Isa Conde. They exchanged views on the development of the situaton in the world, the most important feature of which is the effort of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community to halt feverish armament and its transfer to outer space.

Narciso Isa Conde emphasized that the Dominican communists and progressive forces in his country support actively this effort that aims at improving the international atmosphere and the preservation of peace in the world.

Vasil Bilak familiarized the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party with the activity and successes of the Czechoslovak communists in the implementation of the fulfillment of the conclusions of 17th party congress.

Narciso Isa Conde acquainted Vasil Balik with the results of the elections in Dominican Republic and informed him about the work of the party in the new conditions after the elections. He thanked the CPCZ for help and support given to the Dominican Communist Party.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties also discussed the development of further mutual cooperation in the interest of reinforcing international communist and workers' movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU250841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0754 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/1986 -- The prime minister of the Czechoslovak Republic, Lubomir Strougal, received Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, in Czechoslovakia for the 28th edition of the international machine-building fair in Brno.

During the talks the current stage and the development prospects of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations were examined, with emphasis on their development which agrees fully with top-level understandings reached between the two party and state leaders, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

Also stressed were the measures which should be adopted for the further development of the economic exchanges, of long-term cooperation and specialization in production.

On the same occasion, Nicolae Constantin held talks with Ladislav Gerle and Miroslav Toman, deputy prime ministers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, during which specific measures were set for new commerical accords for the on-going year as well as for 1987 to be signed.

STUDENT UNION OFFICIAL RECEIVES PLO LEADER

AU191207 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Josef Skala, chairman of the International Students Union, on 17 September received Khalil al-Wazir, deputy general secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and deputy commander of the PLO. The guest highly valued the long-standing consistent solidarity displayed by the International Student Union vis-a-vis the just liberation struggle of the Palestinian youth and students. The new initiatives aimed at consolidating the unity of the Palestinian patriotic, democratic forces, which have the sincere sympathy of the international democratic students movement, were emphasized during the chat in the International Students Union secretariat.

BRIEFS

HAVLIN PRESENTS AWARD -- CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin handed over the Order of labor to the meritorious artist Jaromir Tomecek in Brno today. The high state award was bestowed on him by the president of the republic for his merit in the development of the Czech socialist literature. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Sep 86 LD]

HONECKER TO TRAVEL TO USSR ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT

LD301905 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will travel to the USSR on 2 October on a friendship visit. He has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

MITTAG RECEIVES BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION

AU290926 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 24 September Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of party and state functionaries of the Belorussian SSR headed by Y.B. Kolokolov, Central Committee secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, for a talk which took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendly affinity.

Guenter Mittag briefed the guests, who are acquainting themselves with experiences and results in the GDR construction sector, on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions in the sector of economic and social policy, and in particular in the economic strategy of the SED. He reported on the advance in further increasing efficiency and quality in the construction sector through comprehensive intensification, and stressed the great significance of the concrete exchange of experience and long-term scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR aimed at top performances in the interest of strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

MITTAG, SCHUERER ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD302119 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin today on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the PRC. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo; Gerald Goetting, deputy State Council chairman; and other personages from social life attended at his invitation. The chiefs of diplomatic missions to the GDR were also guests at the reception.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES ROMANIAN HEALTH MINISTER

AU290924 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 23 September Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Victor Ciobanu, minister of health of the SR of Romania, who is visiting the GDR.

At the meeting the partners in the talk praised the high level of friendly cooperation that had received essential impulses through the meeting of the leading representatives of both states, Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu. They agreed that safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear inferno represent the main concern of all peaceful people and the precondition for a successful health policy.

Willi Stoph briefed his Romanian guest on the achievements and initiatives of the GDR working people to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which aim at the universal strengthening of the socialist worker-peasant state.

Ciobanu expressed his conviction that his visit to the GDR will contribute to deepening further the fraternal cooperation between both countries in the field of medical science and the health sector.

The friendly meeting was attended by Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, and Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the GDR.

Mongolian Education Minister

AU290906 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 23 September Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a friendly talk with Byambyn Debaasuren, minister of the people's education of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Willi Stoph briefed the guest on the measures introduced to implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions in further shaping the developed socialist society and stressed the great demands that result concerning the education of the young generation. He called the preservation and consolidation of peace the most urgent task of the present, stressing the utmost significance of the manifold Soviet initiatives, in particular the program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev to liberate the world from nuclear arms. Referring to the responsibility of all states for peace and international cooperation, he praised the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to form a mechanism which precludes the use of forces between the states of Asia and the Pacific region. [passage omitted]

STOPH ADDRESSES CEREMONY HONORING INDUSTRY

LD302325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR economy must combine science with production and production with science even more effectively in order to produce top products more rapidly. This was said by Premier Willi Stoph, SED Politburo member, in Berlin today when awarding the title Enterprise of Socialist Labor to 15 enterprises.

The use of key technologies offers opportunities to speed up the replacement process in production with a reduction in costs far greater than at present. This is the right answer to attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to weaken the socialist community economically and to isolate it from scientific-technological developments in the world, Stoph said.

At the same time he emphasized the importance of best work results for strengthening socialism and thus peace. Together with the socialist states the GDR supports the implementation of the Warsaw Pact's far-reaching disarmament program which was decided in Budapest. The GDR political initiatives are aimed at the broad unification of all forces of reason and realism in order to prevent nuclear war through joint action. In this context the weight of the peace policy of a socialist state grows in proportion to the increase in the performance strength of its national economy.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND MUSIC FESTIVAL OPENING

LD252329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- The 30th Berlin Festival of theater and music opened today. The anniversary festival, which expects to receive its 5 millionth visitor, offers its guests some 330 events on 17 days. This includes guest appearances by 34 ensembles and 21 soloists from 23 countries.

Guests at the festive opening in the Berlin Schauspielhaus were Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz, and Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk executive of the SED; Erhard Krack, chief mayor of Berlin; and other persons of GDR public and cultural life.

BERLIN UNIVERSITY TO STRESS COMPUTER TRAINING

LD301150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0814 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- Computer teaching laboratories, a large scale computer with interactive terminals and home computers are intended to help ensure that from next year onward every graduate of the Berlin Humboldt University can use a personal computer and has knowledge of at least one programming language. Key technologies and computer technology will also be the focus of 146 further education courses with 5,000 participants at the Berlin alma mater in the coming training year.

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY MINISTER IN ALGERIA --On 21 September Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school affairs, arrived in Algiers for talks on cooperation in the university and technical school education sector at the invitation of the Algerian minister of university education. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH DENMARK -- At the invitation of Thor Pedersen, minister of housing of the Kingdom of Denmark, Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, conducted 2 days of talks in Copenhagen on developing the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. In the talks with representatives of the Danish construction industry and national research institutions, which concluded on 16 September, possibilities for expanding cooperation, in particular concerning construction material production, and on the modernization and reconstruction of inner city areas were discussed. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 86 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION CONTRACT WITH HUNGARY -- A long-term agreement on cooperation has been concluded between the Karl Liebknecht Heavy Machine Construction Combine in Magdeburg and the Hungarian Cepel plant. Among other things it is planned to exchange experience on rationalization measures concerning the plants' material. The main field of cooperation, which is to continue until 1990, is the introduction of industrial robots. New technologies are to increase the efficiency and the degree of utilization of the plants. The Hungarian Cepel works has supplied the GDR diesel engine sector with castings for a long time. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 23 Sep 86 DW]

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING NOT ANTICIPATED

LD302128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Istvan Kulcsar commentary]

[Text] While the four consecutive meetings of the Soviet and American foreign ministers filled observers with certain hopes, still perhaps we had not anticipated an announcement as soon as this. Early this afternoon, Central European Time, news agencies flashed to the world the sensation of 1986: At the end of next week, in the capital of Iceland, a small northern island state which until now has never figured on the diplomatic map, the general secretary of the CPSU and the President of the United States will meet.

The nature of the exchange of views that has been scheduled for 11 and 12 October is not completely clear at this time. This is not quite the summit meeting on which the two leaders agreed last November in Geneva, the venue of which was to have been the United States; but even so it is a meeting of much importance. It is evidence that the dialogue which started in Geneva is continuing. The two governments, therefore, have managed to overcome a considerable number of the obstacles which cast such a big shadow over the two countries' relations that they were close to becoming a direct threat to the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

In the end, the affairs of the U.S. journalist accused of spying in Moscow, and of the Soviet UN employee accused of the same thing in New York, have been settled; they will both return home. It is true that it was not doubted for a minute that the two affairs are only symptoms [jelenseg] and in regard to their significance are only third-rate or even fourth-rate compared to the main issues which have so far divided the two leading big powers, and of which even a partial resolution would contribute in a huge degree to strengthening world security. I am thinking of arms limitation, reduction, of disarmament, because it is obvious that the promotion of these matters is the final objective of the planned Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbavhev and Ronald Reagan, even if that is intended directly only to prepare the two leaders' official summit meeting.

Probably the world will soon learn more details about the story of how the October 11-12 summit meeting was brought off, since for the time being virtually all we know from the official communique is that the Soviet General secretary initiated the meeting. However, we do know already how important this exchange of views could turn out to be, for the success of which the people of five continents have been rooting since this afternoon.

LAZAR CONCLUDES BRUSSELS TALKS, RETURNS HOME

Meets With King

LD301222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Eva Szecsi report]

[Excerpt] King Baudouin of Belgium received Gyorgy Lazar this morning. The audience lasted longer than had been planned and was characterized by an extremely cordial atmosphere. The Hungarian premier then went to the main square of Brussels, site of the splendid 16th century city hall.

The guests were welcomed by the mayor. This was followed by some sightseeing and a visit to the old gallery. In the afternoon there will be further official talks, including talks with the businessmen who visited Budapest in the spring in a delegation led by Prince Albert. [passage omitted]

Gives Interview, Departs

LD010843 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Hungary and Belgium agree that the small and medium-sized countries also have their responsibility and possibility for detente, dialogue, the continuation of the Helsinki process. This was stressed by Gyorgy Lazar in the interview he gave to Belgian television. He pointed out that at the discussions they strengthened the two countries' intention to cooperate in politics, economy, and culture. They described as particularly important in the economy the expansion of joint production ventures, the creation of joint enterprises, and cooperation in third markets. This is strengthened also by the fact that the Hungarian-Belgian industrial, economic and commercial agreement has been extended for a further 10 years, Gyorgy Lazar said. [passage omitted]

Gyorgy Lazar returned home from Belgium tonight.

KADAR, ITALY'S NATTA HOLD 'COMRADELY' TALKS

LD010459 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, held talks with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), at the headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee on Tuesday.

In cordial, comradely atmosphere the leaders of the two parties exchanged views on major international affairs, first of all on tasks in averting the dangers threatening the survival of humankind. The parties urged to prevent the further extension of the arms race and took a stand for reaching concrete agreements on arms limitation and disarmament as soon as possible. They appreciated the relevant efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and welcomed all constructive initiatives should they be made by anyone. The unilateral Soviet decision on the suspension of nuclear tests was appreciated particularly highly.

The parties established that, from the point of view of international peace and security, the all-European dialogue pursued by the states participating in the Helsinki process to reduce mistrust and expand cooperation is of particular importance. The two politicians welcomed the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and expressed their hope that the Vienna follow-up conference to start in early November would create an opportunity to extend detente to further areas.

The parties highly appreciated the efforts of communists, other left-wing forces, democratic organizations and anti-war movements relying upon a wide social basis. The parties regarded these forces, organizations and movements as important factors of our age. The two politicians took a stand for deepening relations between communist, socialist and social-democratic parties, and for the solidarity of all forces struggling for social progress, and the freedom and independence of peoples.

Janos Kadar and Alessandro Natta informed one another on the state, work and topical tasks of the HSWP and the PCI. They surveyed the traditionally good inter-party relations, and established with satisfaction that the cooperation of Hungarian and Italian communists successfully contributed to strengthening friendship between the two peoples, the development of relations between the two countries, and the cause of European peace and friendship between peoples.

SARLOS MEETS CSU'S STRAUSS, DEPARTS FOR BONN

LD010808 Budapest MTI in English 0646 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, September 30 (MTI) -- The Hungarian parliamentary delegation visiting the Federal Republic of Germany under the leadership of Speaker Istvan Sarlos started official talks on Tuesday by meeting members of the Bavarian Parliament in Munich.

In informal, open talks the negotiating parties expressed their intention both to deepen relations between the Hungarian and Bavarian Parliaments and parliamentary commissions and to make them more regular.

The Hungarian delegation headed by Istvan Sarlos met Franz Josef Strauss, president of the Christian Social Union (CSU) and minister-president of Bavaria. In the talks both parties expressed the view that peoples can only prosper and cooperate, relations may be deepened, in an atmosphere of peace and quiet. They termed commercial, economic and cultural relations as good and exchanged views on further prospects for deepening cooperation.

Strauss spoke with appreciation of the constructive character of his talks with the Hungarian partners and emphasized that the process of better understanding started in 1977 when he had an open exchange of views with Janos Kadar.

Istvan Sarlos and the Hungarian delegation left for Bonn on Tuesday.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS

LD302106 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- On the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a cable of congratulations to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on Tuesday.

On behalf of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people we are sending cordial greetings to you, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people on your national day, the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China. On the anniversary we wish you much success to socialist construction work in your country. We are convinced that the Chinese people will achieve further success in the promotion of its well-being, and the further development of socialist achievements. We are pleased that our relations are developing with success in all fields of cooperation.

"We are confident that the fostering and further development of comprehensive relations will help us attain our common socialist aims, and strengthen international peace and security. We wish you and your people further success in the efforts aimed at the prosperity of the People's Republic of China."

On the anniversary, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, has sent a cable of congratulations to Peng Chen, president of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The National Council of Hungarian Women and the Hungarian Red Cross have also greeted their Chinese partner organizations.

BUDAPEST CITY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BEIJING

LD291308 Budapest MTI in English 1207 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- On Monday a delegation of the Budapest Municipal Council, headed by Chairman Zoltan Szepvolgyi, left for the Chinese capital on the invitation of Chen Hsitung, mayor of Beijing.

ENVOY NOTES NEED FOR 'OPENNESS' AT VIENNA MEETING

LD302213 Budapest MTI in English 1526 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, September 30 (MTI) -- At a meeting held in preparation for the Vienna conference Ambassador Andre Erdos, head of the Hungarian delegation, stated that the 11-year Helsinki process with its many-sided system of relations has not only promoted cooperation among governments, but also served the interests and understanding of the peoples of Europe and North America.

Andre Erdos stated, "Cooperation in the spirit of Helsinki is a key element of international relations and an irreplaceable condition of peace. We therefore welcome the successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference which discussed military confidence-building measures. The Stockholm success should also be reflected in the work of the Vienna preparatory meeting. The Hungarian delegation holds that the November follow-up conference should extensively discuss the implementation of earlier recommendations and the further development of the detente process as closely related issues, and evaluate the six all-European conferences since the Madrid meeting.

"As to the openness of the conference, the Hungarian delegation believes that the aims of the previous conferences and the follow-up meeting should be assessed, and efforts made not to undermine the working character of the meeting. Openness may heighten public interest, but it must not be an aim for itself or hinder work. It seems more reasonable to decide on the question of openness occasionally, when it may help solve a given problem, than to commit ourselves to one and the same system. The Hungarian delegation will do everything in its power for a constructive, calm and matter-of-fact atmosphere of the preparatory work and the follow-up meeting, and for an agreement promoting detente," Andre Erdos said.

LOSONCZI VISITS MISKOLC, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD010750 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Sept 86

[Summary] "Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo and president of the Presidential Council, has arrived in Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County for a 2-day visit. The guest was welcomed in Miskolc, in front of the headquarters of the County Party Committee, by Gyorgy Fejti, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the county party committee; and Jozsef Ladanyi, the chairman of the county council." Losonczi was briefed on life in the county. In the afternoon he will visit Szerencs.

LEADERS ATTEND ARMED FORCES DAY CELEBRATIONS

Losonczi Speaks

LD292240 Budapest MTI in English 2040 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the Armed Forces Day the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Council of Ministers held a celebration at the Parliament building on Monday. The event was attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC, Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Istvan Petrovski and Peter Varga, heads of department at the HSWP CC, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia.

The celebration was addressed by Pal Losonczi. Discussing international affairs and the role of the Armed Forces, he said:

It is a basic condition of socialist construction work in Hungary that we have been able to work under peaceful circumstances for more than four decades. To protect peace and to stabilize security continue to be priority aims of the Soviet Union and the community of the socialist countries. Unfortunately, in the recent years some events have brought about changes that gave rise to the justified anxiety on the side of humankind and could easily plunge the world in fatal danger. This is why endeavours for peaceful co-existence and the averting of nuclear war must become a central task of international policy. The Soviet Union and its allies, pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and uniting forces, call upon the peoples to safeguard peace with joint effort.

Hungary, in line with the fraternal socialist countries, holds the view even in the more complicated international situation that the dialogue should continue and the countries belonging to the two world systems live in peaceful co-existence.

The socialist community, first of all the USSR, repeatedly answers with peace initiatives to the sometimes provocative steps taken by the extreme imperialist forces. At the same time we cannot allow that our achievements be plunged in danger. In line with our defence policies and alliance affiliation, our party and government provide for the strengthening of defence capabilities and, relying upon the support of the working people, do everything in their power to safeguard our socialist country, Pal Losonczi said. Then the head of state handed over appointing documents and honours.

Karpati Hosts Reception

LD292311 Budapest MTI in English 2107 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the Armed Forces Day, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, gave a reception Monday in the evening. Present at the reception were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC, Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Erno Lakatos and Peter Varga, heads of department at the HSWP CC, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia, and several senior representatives of Hungary's political and social life. Colonel General Nikolai Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states was also in attendance. Present at the event were several members of the command of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary under the leadership of Colonel General Aleksey Demidov, commander of the Southern Army Group. Several defence, military and air attaches of the Budapest diplomatic corps, veterans of the Armed Forces and bodies, and representatives of cultural life were also in attendance.

ACCELERATING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

AU250711 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Sep 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Working Program for the 5-Year Plan Period -- Industrial Technological Development Will Be Accelerated"]

[Text] On 18 September leaders of the Ministry of Industry and of the MTESZ [Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations] held a conference in the Ministry of Industry. The two parties were headed by Minister Laszlo Kapolyi and MTESZ Chairman Jeno Fock and Geneal Secretary Janos Toth. They analyzed the last year's work of the two organizations in the period following the 1982 agreement and discussed the tasks for 1986-87, as well as the working program regarding the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. They confirmed that the main aim of the cooperation is to accelerate technological development in industry.

Considering the achievements of cooperation so far, they concluded that relations between the federation and the ministry have expanded and become more effective.

They agreed that the federation and its associations will continue to participate in accelerating industrial development, and in preparing and carrying out the social assessment of plans and guidelines. MTESZ industrial associations will provide professional help to work out and implement the top priority research and technological development concepts. They will coordinate their activity to realize international research-development programs in Hungary -- the tasks of CEMA up to the year 2000.

They will cooperate closely in carrying out cost-reducing programs for the national economy, spreading electronics nationwide, implementing tasks for environmental protection, creating an industrial basis for the food industry, improving pharmaceutical production, and accelerating innovative processes.

The Ministry of Industry and MTESZ will continue jointly to take initiatives to improve the social situation of the technical intelligentsia and improve both its status and its financial standing. They will pay more attention to creating opportunities for the creativity of the young technical intelligentsia who are just beginning careers.

TV REPORTS GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING 'SURPRISE'

LD302024 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Karon Szyndzierlorz commentary]

[Text] The news about the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Iceland was today's surprise. We knew that a summit was being prepared, but the meeting of the two leaders is, for the time being, a preparatory meeting. The summit is, in fact, to take place only after these preparations, perhaps before the end of this year and definitely in the United States. The road to the summit has turned out to be very difficult. This is so for various reasons: above all, the American stubborness in holding on to the policy of armament, the policy even of confrontation. Another reason is the fact that the policy of meeting half-way, the policy of agreement, the policy taking into account the equal security of both superpowers meets with considerable resistance across the ocean. Of course, the point is not for a summit to be a victory for one side or the other. The point is for a summit to pave the way for peaceful coexistence (?in) conditions known to all of us; in conditions where, in the course of a few minutes or quarters of an hour, our planet could cease to exist; (?where) both superpowers bear a special responsibility for the fate of peace, for the future of cooperation and for paving the way for that cooperation.

The world was taken by surprise by today's news about the meeting in Reykjavik. I hope that, by the end of the year, we will have an opportunity to consider the results of a real summit between Reagan and Gorbachev on the American continent, a meeting which will arrive at disarmament decisions, decisions in the (?sphere) of political and economic cooperation. In any case, just like the good end to Stockholm, this meeting in Iceland is good news for all of us.

JARUZELSKI VISIT TO PRC ENDS IN SUCCESS

LD301023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by Andrej Zychowicz in Beijing; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] General Wojciech Jaruzelski's crucial visit for Polish-Chinese relations has confirmed the need for continuing dialogue at the highest level. It also showed the existence of possibilities on both sides for the development of bilateral relations in various spheres. The signing of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation just before the Polish delegation's departure for Warsaw is a part of the great task both sides have set before themselves.

The significance of General Jaruzelski's visit to Beijing is considerable, taking into account China's place in the world and the role this state plays in shaping international relations. China is a highly valued economic partner and its modernization program, whose chief inspirator and creator is Deng Xiaoping, creates possiblilities for favorable trade and cooperation for Poland. Of course, this requires matching the demands of the market here, where intense [word indistinct] rivalry predominates and where the demands are very high.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks with Deng Xiaoping; Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the party Central Committtee; Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Li Xiannian -- that is, with the highest Chinese leaders -- progressed in a very friendly and frank atmosphere. When television cameras and photographer's lenses recorded the presence of General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Great Wall of China, it was already easy to say that the Polish visit to Beijing would end in success.

This is Andrej Zychowicz speaking from Beijing. [passage omitted]

MESSNER TO VISIT GDR 9-10 OCTOBER

LD301919 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner is to pay an official visit of friendship to the GDR 9-10 October at the invitation of Willi Stoph.

PAP REPORTS ON URBAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD301931 Warsaw PAP in English 1548 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Government Spokesman's Press Conference -- (by Waldemar Janiec and Jaroslaw Szychlinski)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30 -- General Jaruzelski's visit to the People's Republc of China, foreign ministers' talks in New York, meeting of representatives of banks of the CMEA countries in Warsaw were the leading topics of today's press conference of Polish Government spokesman minister Jerzy Urban.

Wojciech Jaruzelski in China [subhead]

Asked to evaluate this visit of Poland's leader to China, Urban declared: "We assess this working visit as a vital event in the relations between our countries. A top level dialogue has been established. This dialogue will be continued and consolidated at both the top level and other levels. A basis for this visit was the traditional friendship between the nations of Poland and China, mutual respect, liking and assistance in difficult moments and matters. A significant rapproachement of the stands has occurred on problems significant to both countries. Fundamental international issues were discussed and among them, efforts to preserve peace and halt armaments. Another result of the visit will be the expansion of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

Minister Orzechowski's Talks at U.N. [subhead]

Jerzy Urban told newsmen that so far, the Polish foreign minister attending the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly met with about 20 foreign ministers, including the ministers of Belgium, Italy, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Israel, China, India, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Cuba and Yugoslavia. Till the day of his return to Poland, which is October 5, Minister Orzechowski should still hold a number of meetings with foreign ministers of many other countries.

Jerzy Urban stated that during the talks with the foreign minister of France, Jean-Bernard Raimond, the Polish side stressed that mutual Polish-French relations were not marked by progress that was expected in Warsaw. During the talks with the foreign minister of Italy, Giulio Andreotti, the Italian side emphasized the topicality of the invitation for Wojciech Jaruzelski to visit Italy. The sides will agree and announce the date of the visit in future.

In reply to questions concerning Minister Orzechowski's talk with the foreign affairs minister of Israel, Urban declared that this was one of a number of meetings held by the Polish minister at the seat of the United Nations. Presenting Poland's stand on the Middle East issues Urban stated: "We want a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflicts, a settlement based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories it has been occupying since 1967, on the recognition of the Palestine people's right to its own state, and we believe that an international conference with the PLO's participation should be a road leading to that end. It is these questions that underlie the non-existence of diplomatic relations between Israel and Poland. General prospects of Polish-Israeli relations are tied to prospects of peaceful solutions in the Middle East.

Meetings of Representatives of Banks of CMEA States [subhead]

Urban told the journalists that the 64th session of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation of the CMEA countries convened in Warsaw on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, would deal with questions connected with the long-term directions of the bank's activity and the bank's participation in the realization of a complex programme of scientific-technological progress of the member-countries till the year 2000. Urban also added that the session of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation would be followed by a session, in Warsaw, of the Council of the International Investments Bank, which should examine directions of crediting and the use of resources to finance ventures envisaged by the complex programme of scientific and technological progress till the year 2000.

Polish-American Relations [subhead]

Asked about the Polish assessment of the results of the meeting, called at the initiative of Congressman Stephen Solarz at the U.S. State Department and devoted to the United States' stand vis-a-vis Poland, Urban declared that representatives of the State Department had not contacted the Polish side on this issue. "We know about the meeting only from press reports. We observe with interest," Urban said, "how, the demands to change the policy of the U.S. towards Poland, have been growing in the U.S. Congress, among the Polish community there, and in the American press. We always were of the opinion that the policy of restrictions and political boycott, as well as interference in our internal affairs had no prospects."

Chernobyl -- Urban Denounces Radio Free Europe's Lies [subhead]

Referring to broadcasts by Radio Free Europe in which this subversive broadcasting station spreads biased and false information about the radiological situation in Poland following the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Urban observed that it ensues from the same issue of the bulletin of the International Atomic Energy Agency to which the RFE referred in its broadcasts that Poland was less radioactively contaminated by cesium and iodine than, for instance, Austria, the FRG, Sweden, Switzerland, southern France or northern Scotland. Urban added that Western publications failed to report that preventive measures taken in Poland after the Chernobyl accident far exceeded measures taken in the west. Meanwhile, the British "NATURE" journal reports that contamination with active iodine 131 in Britain was many times stronger than that recorded in Poland. "The comparisons are surprising," Urban remarked, "when placed against the background of the press campaign concerning Poland, and also restrictions in the form of a ban on food imports from Poland."

Jankowski's Case [subhead]

Replying to a question concerning Wojciech Jankowski, activist of the "Freedom and Peace" organization, imprisoned for refusing military service, Urban stated that in the light of law a refusal of military service, was not a political crime but a crime aimed directly against the interests of Poland's Armed Forces. "Any organizational actions undertaken to rally persons refusing military service are treated and will be treated as an essential attack on the country's defences and will be firmly counteracted," the Polish Government's spokesman declared.

Asked about the legal status of such organizations as the KPN (Confederation of Independent Poland), Wolnosc i Pokoj (Freedom and Peace) or Solidarnosc, in the situation that emerged after the latest amnesty, Urban replied that these organizations either do not exist or are illegal. The using of their emblems and attempts at restoring their activity are illegal, and procedure towards such attempts is determined by the Polish legal system.

Levernes' Case [subhead]

In reply to a question concerning the detaining in Poland of Krystyna Szmid-Levernes, a Norweigian citizen, Urban explained that in the light of the Polish law this person, holding a Polish passport, too, remained a Polish citizen. She was detained on the chrage of bribing a passport office employee. The investigation into the case is nearing completion.

SOLIDARITY SETS UP PROVISIONAL COUNCIL

AU301656 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 30 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa on Tuesday in Gdansk announced the setting up of a provisional council, whose seven members previously headed the banned trade union's underground organisation, the TKK.

Meanwhile two underground Solidarity leaders told a press conference in Warsaw that they were resuming open activities.

Mr. Walesa said in an interview published in THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday that Solidarity intended "to work openly for the good of the country according to the laws."

Announcing the setting up of the new council from his home town of Gdansk in northern Poland, Mr. Walesa said Solidarity hoped to "put and end to its underground activities."

The seven members of the new council, named by Mr. Walesa, have all recently been amnestied after serving jail terms for allegedly plotting against the state.

They were Zbigniew Bujak (Warsaw), Wladyslaw Frasyniuk (Wroclaw), Jozef Pinior (Wroclaw), Tadeusz Jedynak (Katowice), Bogdan Lis (Gdansk), Bogdan Borusewicz (Gdansk), and Janusz Palubicki (Poznan).

In Warsaw Wiktor Kulerski of the TKK and Jan Litynski, of the Warsaw underground leadership RKW announced the setting up of a new open regional leadership made up of former underground leaders.

Tuesday's announcements followed a meeting of the Solidarity leadership in Gdansk on Monday after a government amnesty for political prisoners which saw 225 people released from jail this month.

Solidarity was outlawed with the declaration of martial law in 1981.

Mr. Walesa told AFP that the TKK would be dissolved, saying: "It is clear that there cannot be two leaderships."

Solidarity officials, however, said they would maintain the underground leadership, of which only two members -- Jan-Andrzej Grony of Katowice and Marek Muszynski of Wroclaw -- are known.

It appeared clear, however, that underground TKK activities in businesses and the publishing sector would continue.

Observers said the maintenance of the TKK was a purely tactical move, pending the official reaction to the overt activities of Solidarity's "provisional council" and of the regional committees called upon to reactivate themselves in major Polish cities.

"We are prepared to remove the obstacles that the government has accused us of putting up," said Mr. Walesa, "but we will not renounce the ideas of Solidarity.

"Our objective remains the return of pluralist unionism," he said, calling that the singular requisite for eliminating clandestine activites.

Mr. Walesa's restatement of solidarity principles was seen as a challenge to the government of Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, now faced with choosing between tolerance and repression, and the possible refilling of Poland's prisons only two weeks after amnesty.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES AIR FORCE CONFERENCE

LD292329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The leading theme in the speeches of delegates at the PZPR report-back and electoral conference of the Air Force which took place in Poznan was how to make more concrete the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress in everyday service and work. It was indicated that the strengthening of the power of basic party organizations and their influence on the standard of ideological work and activation of party members is clear.

Making a speech, Kazimierz Barcikowski highly assessed the stance and activity of party members of the Air Force in the service of the nation and defense of the Polish skies and in improving battle readiness and the efficiency of management. The delegates also elected a new PZPR committee and a control and auditing commission for the Air Force.

MOKRZYSKCZAK ADDRESSES CONTROL COMMISSION

AU231453 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 3

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyskczak, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control-Audit Commission, to the second plenum of the commission in Warsaw on 15 September: "The Tasks of the Central Control-Audit Commission in Implementing the 10th PZR Congress Resolutions"].

[Excerpts] We wish to devote this second plenum of the Central Control-Audit Commission, to which we have invited chairmen of the viovodship control commissions, to discussing postcongress tasks. [passage omitted]

It is the duty of the Central Control-Audit Commission to help to develop the party's ideological image and to see that party ranks are clean and party members observe the party statute and the principles of socialist morality.

Party courts should play a crucial role in developing party members' attitudes. The party statute has provided our commissions with the power to mete out punishment, including removal from the party, which means that our commissions carry enormous responsibilities. Party courts deal with the individual party members' responsibility for their attitude and compatibility between their words and deeds and for their statutory duties. Moreover, the entire system of party judgments should protect the position and authority of the party and show that the party is severe but just in evaluating the attitudes of its members.

The judgments of party courts are also an important educational element vis-a-vis not only punished party members, but also unpunished members. Such judgments are proof that statutory duties voluntarily undertaken must be honored by party members, that all party members are equal before the party law contained in the statute, and that the party requires of its members respect for professional principles, activities, ideopolitical programmatic these, organizational unity, and action effectiveness.

The number of party proceedings against party members who deviate from ideopolitical principles has decreased in the past few years, which is a good development, one that shows that the party continues to consolidate ideologically and organizationally. However, this should not obscure the fact that over 50 percent of party removals have been connected with the violations of ethical norms by party members.

What is especially disturbing is that party punishments for moral offenses have been meted out mostly to party members at leading administrative, economic, and cooperative posts. They generally exploited their positions for personal gain, acquisition of public property, profiterring, alcoholic abuses, and neglecting their families. [passage omitted]

Another task is to propagate good experience of party work because at present we have no efficient system of information exchanges about such experience at the voivodship and central levels. It is true that from time to time some conferences discuss various successful solutions and that the party press does play some role in propagating such information, but this is not enough, and this is why we should decide how to improve this situation.

Nor have we been able in our control-audit activities to develop the practice of propagating whatever is worth imitating and whatever is a result of the correct approach to party tasks and resolutions, of reliable political efforts, and of the ability to solve local problems on one's own.

We should fill in this gap, and even during actual control checks the teams of the Central Control-Audit Commission should register interesting solutions in party work, ones worthy of propagating.

As for internal party life, fiscal and economic control checks will be an important segment of our work. The party is a large organization owning a certain material base, without which it is impossible to imagine the correct functioning of the party cells and organizations in implementing their statutory and programmatic tasks. [passage omitted]

It is necessary for control-audit commissions to focus their attention on the results of various activities and to evaluate the verifiable facts instead of registering the resolutions, directives, and schedules issued by party cells and organizations and of regarding them as proof that political tasks have been accomplished.

As in all areas of life, the party should evaluate the actual results and not just good intentions and verbal declarations. What we want to see is that all party echelons get rid of the style of work that allows for merely thrashing out problems, but never for their solution.

We should pay increased attention to what happens to the postcontrol findings reached by our commissions. Our experience tells us that these findings are not always properly heeded, and this is why the practice of repeated control checks acquires crucial importance.

The postcongress accountability-election campaign is beginning in our party. It should prove to be a great effort to mobilize the entire party for implementing the 10th congress resolutions and for improving the efficiency of all party echelons and members. The party has entered a new phase of activity and internal party control bodies face new commitments, which means that the party is consistent in tackling the congress task of streamlining and rationalizing the organizational structures in the economy and the state.

The party has begun this task in its own area. The merging of the control and audit commissions will enable us to concentrate strength, improve the efficiency of the party's control functions, and improve the flow of information as the necessary condition for accomplishing the tasks posed by the congress for control-audit bodies. In this connection it is important not to waste anything of the achievements of the aktivs of the former commissions and to attract all the members of these commissions who have acquired great experiences in control and audit and who have displayed great commitment, militancy, and discipline in performing their appointed tasks. Most of the former members of the commissions are just like that, and this is why we must attract them to the new control-audit commissions.

As control-audit commissions we represent a body that supports party cells in their efforts to implement the 10th congress resolution. It is our duty to carry out critical analyses of reality and formulate proposals and views about the events within the party and about social response to the activity of party organizations. We bear the responsibility for the attitudes of the party members who fulfill leading functions on the party's behalf.

Through our work we must demonstrate that the party does not regard itself and its activities as aims in themselves, but that it is a servant of the people. We will influence all the bodies of economic and state administration in this spirit.

In evaluating individual people, we should create that kind of climate in which those who want to create something permanently useful and valuable in the sectors in which they work are able to profit from party support and those whose ideopolitical, moral, and occupational attitudes are in conflict with the party's program, political line, and a statute find themselves ill at ease.

In line with statutory duties, our work should go hand in hand with continuous care for the efficient implementation of party resolutions and for the ideological and political cohesiveness of our party ranks.

BEDNARSKI DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

AU282035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview given by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski to Piotr Rzadca: "Each One of Us Is an Agitator" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] It is old hat that every party member should be an agitator, which is his statutory duty, but it is a fact that some comrades think that primarily secretaries, members of the leadership, and lecturers should perform agitating tasks....

[Bednarski] People behave in various ways, but let us not generalize. Let us bear in mind that ideological work with the masses was neglected in the seventies, that the crisis has affected the conduct of many party members, and that some party organizations have still not been able to overcome the weaknesses in their ideological work.

Today we are able to assert that the party training system has been reconstructed and adapted to new needs in areas such as ideological meetings of primary party organizations, the training of party candidates, the organization of the schools for workers aktivs, the functioning of the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism, the training in party schools and the work of party lecturers. Still, the task of achieving a high effectiveness of ideological work is still facing us. [passage omitted]

[Rzadca] What about the modification of the system of party training as announced at the congress?

[Bednarski] The aim of this modification is to ensure that training is more efficient in propagating Marxism-Leninism, the work of the classics, and Polish Marxist revolutionary thought as a basis for analyzing socioeconomic practice.

This should help to deepen the Marxist interpretation of new political problems and current party policy; to intensify the knowledge of the history of the Polish and international workers movement, especially of the experience of the 40 years of People's Poland; and to train every party member for agitation and organizational activities within his own community under conditions of the present idelogical stuggle.

Without giving up the educational and information functions of our training, we want to place a greater stress on its theoretical and analystical functions. The knowledge of the basic categories of Marxism-Leninism will be combined with analyses of contemporary sociopolitical phenomena. This is of crucial significance in view of the fact that we want party members to be able to assume party positions in every situation and in the face of every problem that requires explanation or solution. [passage omitted]

The primary novelty of training will be ideological education teams, ideological seminars, and schools for rural aktivs, which will be similar to such schools for worker aktvs. The ideological education teams will be schools of the rudiments of Marxism-Leninism. The participants will discuss in the course of one year three series of subjects connected with socialist construction in Poland, the problems of the socialist economy, and the foundations of Marxist philosophy.

Ideological seminars will be the next higher step in ideological training, which will be more specialized and exacting and will analyze the phenomena of our sociopolitical life. In the course of one year participants will study one of nine series of subjects, each of which will deal with six issues. The basic tasks of these seminars will be to intensify one's knowledge in order to meet the needs of ideological work in a given community.

The third novelty of training is the fact that within 3-4 years almost every party member will have attended not only the training meeting organized by primary party organizations, but also one of the other training courses, including ideological education teams, ideological seminars, or the school for workers or rural aktivs.

We also continue to expand cooperation with our political allies. For example, two joint training meetings will be held in rural areas and will be attended by PZPR and ZSL members. Many members of youth and social organizations have also volunteered to attend party training. We will introduce all these new forms of training gradually so that we have time to train suitable lecturers and to produce the necessary materials for self-instruction. We expect that the modification of party training will encourage members to attend the courses suitable for them and that training results will be better. This is of importance for the political self-assurance of our members, who will be able to acquire better arguments to be used in their daily agitation and explanatory work.

BISHOPS DISCUSS NEED FOR 'HEALTHY PUBLIC OPINION'

AU281957 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Pastoral letter issued on social mass media day by the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops gathered at the 215th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate: "About the Christian Development of Public Opinion" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Society's right to honest information, to expressing healthy public views, and to correctly shaping them stems from the main principles of Catholic social ethics based on the personalistic concept of man and society. [passage omitted]

The Catholic Church views the social mass media inter alia as a magnificent means of spreading the holy Gospel, which is inspired by God and which demonstrates the dignity of man. In our times when technological progress does not go hand in hand with moral progress, when basic human rights continue to be trampled on, and when all mankind lives in fear, "it is necessary to mobilize the conscience of the people! It is necessary to strengthen the force of our conscience to match the tension between the good and the bad that has become the loss of mankind in the 20th century. It is necessary to give priority to ethics instead of technology and to persons instead of things and to assert the superiority of spirit over matter," as John Paul II appealed in his UNESCO speech on 2 June 1980.

However, we have to state with anxiety that in our country, in which most people are believers, so-called socialist laicization still remains an official program of the state. Schools and social mass media continue to impose on us a materialistic vision of man's society, forgetting the warning made by our millennium primate [S. Wyszynski] in his famous sermon at Jasna Gora on 26 August 1980 to the effect that "certain values on which our nation relies and which give it the strength to live must not be violated." [passage omitted]

Man and society have become subjects of manifold manipulation. We have often stressed that in our country "the press, radio, and television generally behave as if Poland were a country without believers and as if our history and culture had nothing to do with Christianity. The only exception is the radio holy mass on Sunday." What is more, radio and television programs often assault the foundations of Christian views of the world and the system of ethical values proclaimed by the Catholic Church. The Catholic parents should be well aware of this fact. Catholic periodicals still account for only 1.1 percent of the entire press output in Poland. The church is unable to obtain the necessary amounts of printing paper, and this is why Catholic publications appear in small numbers, contain just a few pages, and are often quite late on sale. The same drastic problem of the shortage of paper and printing difficulties is the reason why only few of the religious books we want to publish can be obtained by readers.

Dear brothers and sisters, despite the difficulties we continue to encounter, it is our moral imperative to develop and express a morally healthy public opinion on the issue that are most closely related to the good of man and the nation and that affect our social life as a whole. People communicate with each other within the bosom of a certain culture and thus promote this culture. Public opinion saturated with Christian values has often been a testimony to our national sovereignty. Like culture, this opinion can develop only under conditions of spiritual freedom. We must create public opinion through critical thinking and through acquiring the necessary knowledge and experience. We must be bold in expressing this opinion in line with our conscience and convictions.

We must also employ this critical and independent thinking whenever we receive programs directed at us by the social mass media. Personal choice is the best security against manipulation and serves our spiritual development. Let us not succumb uncritically and passively to the charms of the silvery television screen and let us not spend thoughtlessly all our free time in front of it. Let us be critical readers and viewers. Let us preserve our own individuality and personality.

Parents and educators should be particularly careful to ensure that the development of conscious views finds its place in the training of young people. Let us protect our children against premature knowledge of the obscenities of life.

It is our joint duty to develop correct public opinion, to promote moral order in community life, and to put the good of the nation above the interests of individual groups or parties. That is why we ask creative people to produce works that illustrate the greatness of the human spirit; those in charge of the mass media to encourage people to seek goodness, truth, and beauty; and those who consume the mass media to be critical in their consumption.

The Catholic media centers in our country have a crucial role to play public opinion. Good periodicals and books should become valuable tools in supplementing our knowledge and promoting our conscious beliefs. The Vatican Radio's Polish programs and the Polish edition of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO publish the pope's most important speeches, the documents of the Holy See, and information on the life of the Catholic church. The Polish edition of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO or other Catholic papers should find their way into every Polish home. We ardently ask you to set up libraries and reading rooms in parishes, to circulate periodicals and boods, and to ensure efficient information about good publications and articles. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NAVY PZPR MEETING -- The PZPR report-back and electoral conference of the Navy has taken place in Gdynia. Commodore Lieutenant [Komandor Porucznik] Leszek Oboj was elected first secretary. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1935 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

TUNSIAN CONSULAR DOCUMENTS -- Warsaw, Sep 25 -- Acting Foreign Minister Henryk Jaroszek and Tunisia's ambassador to Poland Mohamed Hedi Mokaddem exchanged here today ratification documents of the consular convention between Poland and Tunisia signed by in Tunis on March 6, 1985. The convention will come into force as of this coming November 25. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD]

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- The 26th session of the Polish-Soviet permanent subcommission for scientific and technological cooperation has completed its work. The final protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Mikhail Kruglov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union State Committee for Science and Technology, and on the Polish side by Minister Konrad Tott, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Progress attached to the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Se 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH UK -- Warsaw, Sept. 25 -- The Polish-British Mixed Commission for Cultural-Scientific Cooperation held its 3rd session here between Sept. 23 and 25. The commission reviewed the state of and prospects for cooperation, and agreed on further activities and recommendations concerning cultural, educational, and scientific contacts, and youth exchange. The decisions for the years 1987-89 provide for the further development of cooperation between academies of sciences, various scientific-research centres, and exchange of scholarships. There are also plans to organize Polish culture days in Great Britain and British days in Poland, as well as week-long reviews of films in both countries. The meeting paid particular attention to the promotion of Polish literature and teaching of the Polish language in Great Britain, and teaching of the English language in Poland. Appropriate recommendations were made in this respect. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD]

CEASESCU, DASCALESCU SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO PRC

AU302005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceasescu, president of Romania, and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Cascalescu sent Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's China, and Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the People's China, the following telegram:

On the thirty-seventh proclamation anniversary of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council, the Government of Romania as well as the Romanina people we address you, the Chinese Communist Party, the National People's Congress, the Government of the People's China and the Chinese people a friendly salute and warmest congratulations.

The victory of the revolution and the October first, 1949 proclamation of the People's Republic of China, a moment of historic importance in the struggle full of heroism and sacrifice fought by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party against the imperialist domination and the feudal oppression, for national and social liberation, to overturn the old system and set in the people's power, opened a new era in the life of the great Chinese people and also represented an event of special importance on an international plane.

In the years since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China the Chinese people turned to account its great creative energies and achieved remarkable sucesses in the vast work of building socialism, in China's ever more powerful assertion in the world arena. The Romanian people sincerely rejoices over these important achievements and wholeheartedly wishes the gifted and industrious Chinese people new and ever greater victories in the development and thriving of its homeland, in building a new, free, dignified and happy life. We also attach great importance to the active role played by China on an international plane in promoting the cause of the people's freedom and independence, in the great struggle and effort for peace, disarmament, understanding and collaboration in the world.

We note with particular satisfaction that the relations of friendship, solidarity and multilateral collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples witness a continuous development in all the domains of joint interest. On this occasion, we wish to reassert our firm belief that by working together we shall provide an ever stronger development of the traditional friendly relations in all the planes, of the fruitful Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level, in the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world.

Once more we cordially wish you and the friendly Chinese people to achieve new important successes in the continuous development and thriving of the People's Republic of China.

On the same occasion Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu sent a telegram of congratulations to the foreign minister of the People's China, Wu Xueqian. At the same time mass and public institutions and organizations in Romania sent congratulatory telegrams to similar institutions and organizations in the People's China.

DINCA, IVASCU ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU301929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/1986 -- On the thirty-seventh proclamation anniversary of the People's Republic of China Yu Hongliang, that country's Bucharest Ambassador, gave a reception on September thirty.

Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minster of Romania, Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, ministers, representatives of the leadership of certain central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals, higher officers, men of science, culture and art and journalists participated.

Heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps attended.

On the same occasion Kang Jimin, the People's China's general consul in Constanta, gave a reception in which local representatives of the party and state bodies participated.

FRIENDLY TIES, COOPERATION WITH PRC REVIEWED

AU301715 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/9/1986 — The anniversary on October 1 of 37 years since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China is to the Romanian people an opportunity to express its valuation of the Romanian-Chinese relations of warm friendsip and multilateral collaboration.

Romania and China base their relations upon the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage. Along the years, these relations acquired ever wider dimensions and developed on multiple planes -- political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural, practically in all domains of mutual interest. The decisive role in the affirmation of the Romanian-Chinese relations was played by the meetings and talks in Bucharest and Beijing between the party and state leaders of the two countries, with the decisions made on such occasions opening new prospects to a higher development of the collaboration in varied domains.

The Romanian-Chinese commercial exchanges and economic and technological cooperation harmoniously developed relying upon the accord between the two countries' governments on the development of the bilateral economic relations in 1986-1990, the long-term accord on goods exchanges and other understandings of a nature to step up the mutually advantageous collaboration. People's China is the sixth in Romania's relations with the foreign countries. The volume of the bilateral foreign trade grew 2.5 times in the last ten years. Romania exports to People's China oil-field equipment, electric diesel locomotives, lorries, city and tout-terrain cars, railway cars, machine-tools, metallurgical and iron-and-steel products, chemicals, refrigerators, and imports machine-tools, electric engines, measurement and control apparatus, medical outfit, electronic components, medicines, chemicals, non-ferrous metallurgical makes, products of the light and food industries.

Special attention is shown by both countries to the cooperation in production, the joint building of industrial units, some of them already producing.

The two countries want to take advantage of the possibilities at hand for the further expansion and diversification of the bilateral relations in all domains.

Romania and China also collaborate in the international arena, actively campaigning for disarmament, nuclear above all, for peace, for all peoples' freedom and independence, for a new world economic order, a better and more just world.

TOTU PRESENTS ROMANIAN STANCE IN SPEECH AT UNGA

AU280601 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0835 GMT 27 Sep

["UN General Assembly Session: Romania's Stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's Assessments and Considerations of the Items on the Agenda of the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly Set Forth by Foreign Minister Ioan Totu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 27/9/1986 -- Setting forth, upon instructions from the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, his and Romania's assessments and considerations of the main interntional problems to be debated during the current session Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Ioan Totu said:

Upon instructions from the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I have the honour to present his, Romania's stance, appreciations and considerations on the major issues of international life that will be debated at the current session.

The works of the General Assembly proceed in conditions of continued complex and grave international situation as a result of escalation of the arms race, nuclear above all, intensified military conflicts and emergence of new hotbeds of tension, employment of force and threat with force, interference in other states' internal affairs.

All this enhances still more the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn under the current circumstances into a nuclear catastrophe without vanquishers and vanquished, that would lead to the destruction of the very conditions of existence of life on our planet.

That is why, as seen by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the fundamental issue of our epoch is the changing of the dangerous course of events now heading for nuciear catastrophe, toward a new policy, of detente, disarmament, collaboration and peace in the world.

Although one would have expected that in the year proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Year of Peace concrete measures toward a passage from confrontation to a policy of negotiated settlement of the big issues facing mankind, we unfortunately witness an accentuation of tension in the world relations.

Under the current international circumstances, Romania, her president considers it imperiously necessary that a passage be made from declarations to facts, that everything possible be done for the intensification of the efforts of the United Nations, of all peoples and peace-loving forces including actions and concrete, real understandings toward halting the arms race, toward disarmament, both on the earth and in the outer space.

It is only such a policy that is of a nature to ensure all states' real security, to guarantee conditions for the peoples to create new material and spiritual assets, to further make their contribution to the progress and civilization of the whole of mankind. Therefore, we consider it is the sacred right and duty of every big, medium-sized or small state to work in a constructive spirit of collaboration, to contribute actually to a radical improvement of the international ciimate.

In this spirit, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu promote an ample policy of dialogue and international relations, actively participate in the whole world activity, in the settlement of the complex issues of our epoch, in the interests of collaboration and peace.

Romania has steadily worked for basing her relations with all states upon and broad affirmation in international life of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, complete renunciation of force and threat with force.

Life, realities demonstrate the imperious necessity that these principles be unanimously recognized and applied, as they are the only sound base for relations of collaboration and peace among all states.

It is an axiomatic truth that the strategy of peace cannot be divorced from the strategy of the future. Mankind wishes a future of progress and prosperity, sheltered from the danger of nuclear weapons, of weapons generally.

This is why Romania focusses her foreign policy on the problems of peace and disarmament, starting from the confidence that her economic and social development plans, just as, in fact, the progress of all peoples, can be successfully achieved only in conditions of peace and collaboration with all states of the world.

Resolutely working along with all peace-loving forces for adequate understandings to be reached the soonest on halting the arms race and passing on to concrete disarmament measures, Romania declares for the implementation of a complex disarmament program, focussing on nuclear disarmament and conducive to the stage-wise eradication of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century and, parallely, to the 25 per cent reduction in the next five years, of the conventional weapons, as well as of effectives and military expenditures, while further efforts are to be made for an at least fifty per cent reduction by 2000.

The endorsement by the current UN General Assembly of the resolution on an actual passage to preparations for the third special session on disarmament that would have to adopt a global program of disarmament would be undoubtedly an important step in consensus with the interests of peace of the whole international community.

Romania considers it would be very important if a string of states passed to a unilateral reduction of effectives, arms and military expenditures. In this sense, President Nicolae Ceausescu recently addressed to all states in Europe the call to pass to an at least five per cent reduction of arming each, even before an adequate accord is reached.

As far as she is concerned, Romania is ready to pass, by the end of this year, to a five per cent reduction of arms, effectives and military expenditures. If an understanding with other states cannot be reached so as to start together such a reduction, this proposal will be submitted to the whole people so as to decide within a referendum on a unilateral reduction of weapons, effectives and military expenditures. We express our hope that other countries as well will join in such measures.

Romania is firmly convinced that the endorsement by the European states of measures of unilateral reduction of effectives, weapons and military expenditures in no way endangers any state's security. On the contrary, such measures will open up the path to serious negotiations, will be the expression of the European states' will to work for disarmament and peace. This will be in full harmony with the requirements of European and world public opinion.

As seen by us, the tremendous human and material, financial and scientific means annually wasted on the creation of weapons of death must be used for speeding up the economic and social progress.

Romania considers that it is now more necessary than ever to intensify the activity of the bodies and conferences debating the issues of disarmament, to actuate and most efficiently employ all negotiation, so that they may pass without delay to the elaboration and endorsement of adequate accords and understandings, with the participation and in the interests of all states.

In this sense, Romania assesses highly the documents endorsed at the Stockholm Conference on confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and considers that they accord with the requirements of the peoples in the continent and the world over, create conditions for a passage to negotiations on achieving mutually acceptable accords on disarmament.

We consider that the Vienna talks too, regarding the reduction of the military effectives and weapons in central Europe can lead the soonest to an accord between the two parties. Likewise we are for the achievement of accords at the Geneva disarmament conference. Of great importance would be in this sense the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the elaboration of an international convention on banning and destroying the chemical weapons, whose urgency must be stressed again by the general assembly.

An important contribution to military disengagement, to enhancing the confidence and security in Europe would be the creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the continent. Fitting in this context are Romania's constant stand and action for the development of the confidence and cooperation among all countries in the Balkans, through the achievement of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign military bases. Likewise, we are for the achievement of nuclear and chemical weapon free zones in northern and central Europe and in other continents.

The whole evolution of international life highlights once more that there can be no justification for the continuation of the arms race, nuclear above all, for increasing the military expenditures that have reached the huge amount of one thousand billion dollars.

That is why our country hailed and fully supports the three-stage nuclear disarmament program by 2000 proposed by the Soviet Union and advocates the immediate cessation of the nuclear tests, the averting of outer space militarization.

Greeting the USSR resolution on extending the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu renew on this occasion as well the call addressed to the U.S. and the other nuclear states for the cessation of these tests the soonest.

Romania also assesses that a string of proposals of the United States and of other states make a real base for the achievement of disarmament accords.

By our opinion, it is time that the negotiations on nuclear weapons were participated in also by the other nuclear possessor states, even if the passage to the reduction of their weapons is to be achieved only after the U.S. and USSR substantially reduce their nuclear weapons. Likewise, we consider that the European states, as well as other states of the world are directly interested and must take an active part in achieving the accords on the cessation of the nuclear tests, on the reduction of nuclear weapons and the halting of the outer space militarization.

A very serious situation has been created in Europe where new nuclear weapons were emplaced and keep being emplaced, which endangers the existence of every nation, of international peace.

Starting from this, Romania declares for the realization the soonest of an accord on halting the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in the continent and the passage to the destruction of the ones in place, as well as on the concomitant elimination of the chemical weapons.

Our country most resolutely declares against any measures of outer space militarization, for the use of the outer space by all nations, only and solely for peaceful purposes. We support in this sense the calling of a world conference on the peaceful uses of the outer space, that should elaborate a global program of use of the outer space and space techniques for the socio-economic development of all countries, of the developing ones in the first place, endorse a treaty in this domain and create a special UN body on the outer space.

With a view to improving the international political climate, to enhancing confidence and security, resuming the course of detente, everything possible must be done for halting any military conflict and passing to the settlement of all disputed issues only by peaceful means, by direct negotiations between the countries concerned, as well as through the international organizations. Life, realities demonstrate that no matter how painstaking, the way of negotiations is the only one apt to lead to viable solutions, in the interests of peoples, of the cause of peace. It must be well understood that any other way, force, interference in other states' internal affairs are incompatible with the peoples' interests and aspirations after freedom and independence. That is why any form of terrorism, that has always been a way contrary to the peoples' interests, must be firmly combatted.

We consider as very important the translation into life of the provisions of the solemn appeal presented by Romania and endorsed by consensus at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly regarding the cessation of the existing military conflicts, a most topical document.

Romania is deeply concerned over the situation in the Middle East. In the spirit of the initiatives launched by Romania's president as early as 1978 we speak firmly for the calling of an international conference under the UN aegis to be attended by all the countries concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, the Soviet Union and the United States, the other permanent members of the Security Council, just as by other states that can make a positive contribution to the settlement of the situation in the region.

We are of the opinion that a just and lasting peace in the region should be based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and statehood, on the guarantee of the independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

We think that everything possible should be done to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war which causes both countries huge damage and loss of human lives, to renounce any military action and pass to the resolution of all the problems between the two countries through negotiations, in the spirit of full equality, reciprocal respect for independence and sovereignty.

We most firmly condemn South Africa's racist and apartheid policy, the repressive measures against the majority population of that country, South Africa's aggressive acts against the neighbour independent and sovereign states. We demand the cessation of any apartheid policy actions. Romania backs most resolutely the Namibian people's fight, under SWAPO leadership, for Namibia's independence. Generally, our country actively supports the fight for the complete liquidation of any form of colonialism, for the consolidation of all world nations' freedom and independence.

We are of the opinion that the conflictual issues in Central America should be solved through negotiations, on the basis of the Contadora Group's proposals, starting from the observance of the right to free and independent development, without any outside interference, of each people in the region.

I would like to reassert, on this occasion too, Romania's solidarity with and active support to the stance and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to its political and democratic actions aimed at Korea's peaceful, democratic and independent unification.

The eradication of underdevelopment, the bridging of the gap separating the rich and poor countries and the building of a new international economic order are prerequisites for the peoples' peace and security. It is a well-known fact that over the past years world economy continued to lack stability being characterized by a series of negative phenomena generated by the world economic crisis the consequences of which affect all states, to a larger or smaller extent, more particularly the economic situation of the developing countries. The overwhelming majority of these countries are hampered to develop their economy and advance on the road of economic and social progress by their foreign debts and high interest rates they have to cope with, as well as by the growing protectionism practised by developed countries under various forms. Ever more apparent are the tendencies of bringing negotiations to a deadlock in all forums debating economic questions, of avoiding the framework provided by the UN for the examination and settlement of these issues.

As is known Romania has already advanced a series of proposals in this respect. Our country is for an international conference within the United Nations Organization to be attended on an equal footing, by all the developing countries as well as by the developed ones in order to comprehensively solve underdevelopment questions and build a new world economic order, establish cooperative relationships grounded on understanding and equity.

Such a conference should lead to an accord and understandings meant to favour the faster progress of all countries, of those lagging behind in the first place, to the end of a harmonious development of all states, of the world economy.

Romania also thinks that the settlement of the foreign debt problem requires a global solution which should envisage:

- the writing off of the debt of the poorest countries with a per capita national income of up to 500-600 dollars,
- a substantial reduction of the debt of developing countries with a per capita national income of up to 1,000-1,200 dollars,
- a general reduction of about 50-70 per cent of the debt of the other developing countries, differentiated by groups of countries, function of their national income and potential,
- the rescheduling over 15-20 years of the remaining debt at a 3-4 per cent or no interest and a grace period of 3-5 years,
- the setting of a ceiling for payments toward a foreign debt which should not exceed 10 percent of the annual export earnings of the developing countries,
- the setting of a maximum ceiling of interest for outstanding credits which should not exceed 3-4 percent and sums paid over this limit being deducted from the foreign debt volume,
- further credits to developing countries on advantageous terms at a reasonable interest of maximum 5 percent.

We think that the United Nations Organization should play an active role in reaching such a comprehensive settlement of the foreign debt problem. In this context Romania considers that actions and measures should be taken within the UN in this respect.

Our country is also for the restructuring of the international monetary-financial system, for the calling of an international conference to this end.

We are of the opinion that in the conditions of a grandious revolution in science and technology intensified efforts are necessary for a broad, unhampered access of developing countries to the gains of modern science and technology, for a substantial transfer of technologies towards these countries which should meet their specific development needs. In this context, along with other countries, Romania speaks for the convening of a second United Nations conference on science and technology for development.

The jubilee session of the General Assembly devoted to the 40th anniversary of the UN occasioned an evaluation of the activities and role of the organization in the settlement of the cardinal problems of the present-day world with stress on the need for it to faithfully mirror international realities, be a genuine forum of the entire international community, fulfil the mission it has under the Charter, serving more efficiently the cause of peace and progress and being up to peoples' legitimate aspirations.

In consideration of the complex international situation, of the maintenance of the old conflicts and the emergence of new ones, as well as of the united Nations' role in their settlement Romania advanced during the previous sessions the proposal regarding the setting up of a commission of good offices, mediation and reconciliation within the UN. Such a commission is conceived as a procedure permanently at the disposal of the member states for a political resolution of differences. We think that his proposal should urgently be examined and finalized in the special committee for the UN Charter and the strengthening of the role of the organization.

Particulary important and topical for strengthening peace and improving the world political climate is the building of a comprehensive international security system, item included in the agenda of the current session. Such a system should be grounded on the firm observance of the fundamental principles of inter-state relations, on the complete liquidation of the use and threat of force and on the peaceful settlement of differences, on the strengthening of the UN role in the peace and security problems, in the democratization of international life.

Within the aggregate of concerns for consolidating peace, security and cooperation among nations of special importance are the development and strengthening of good neighbourliness among states, item included in the session's agenda following a Romanian initiative. We think that within the existing organizational framework the elements of good neighbourliness should be identified and clarified with a view to working out a UN international document on this line.

As a promoter of the proclamation of the International Youth Year by the UN under the motto "Participation, development, peace" event of profound significance for the present and future of the young generation, with far-reaching reverberation, Romania considers it necessary that youth-related problems should further arrest the attention of the UN, of the member-states, of international organizations.

We are of the opinion that the guidelines for the future programmes on youth-related questions, adopted by consensus at the UN world conference on the IYY in 1985 should be translated into fact to the end of rallying the world youths to safeguard and assert their foremost right to build a free and dignified life in a world of peace and cooperation.

Romania thinks that the UN can and must play a primordial role in the settlement of the major issues facing mankind by efficiently using the possibilities it has. The financial difficulties confronting the organization at present can and must be solved through the improvement and simplification of its activities without affecting priorities and its democratic structures based on the equal participation of all member-states, the attributes of the General Assembly, the most representative UN body.

In the spirit of Romania's foreign policy, the Romanian delegation will work in all firmness, cooperating with the delegations of the other states, for a constructive session of the UN General Assembly so that, through the resolutions that will be adopted, it should open the path to real progress in disarmament, in building up confidence and strengthening security the world over.

Empowering me to set forth Romania's outlook and proposals regarding the main items in the agenda of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu calls on us appeal to ensure the triumph of reason, the building of a world without weapons and wars, a world of peace and cooperation among nations by working in concert and with a high sense of responsibility for the fate of our peoples, for the fate of the planet.

IOAN TOTU MEETS SHEVARDNADZE, OTHERS IN NEW YORK

AU281632 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 28/9/86 -- An exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev occurred during an interview between Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, now in New York on the occasion of the fourty-first session of the U.N. General Assembly.

On the occasion the sides noted with satisfaction the ascending course, on multiple planes, of the relations between the two countries and peoples, especially following the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, and exchanged opinions on certain current international issues in the agenda of the fourty-first session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Romanian foreign minister also met and talked with the foreign ministers of France, Italy, Federal Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Cuba and Argentina.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVED BY ZIA-UL-HAQ

AU301959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 30/9/1986 -- President Zia-ul-Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan received Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ilie Vaduva. On the occasion, a cordial message was conveyed to the Pakistani president and to Mme Zia-ul-Haq on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and prosperity to the friendly Pakistani people.

Warmly thanking for the message, President Zia-ul-Haq requested that a warm message of salute be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu on behalf of Mme Zia-ul-Haq and on his own behalf as well as wishes of good health and happiness, and to the Romanian people wishes of fresh success in the manysided development of Romaina, a country appreciated and praised worldwide for its remarkable progress in all domains, for its peace, understanding and collaboration policy promoted in the world arena.

During the talk on the occasion satisfaction was shown for the expansion and deepening of Romanian-Pakistani ties on the basis of summit understandings.

MALAWI PRESIDENT RECEIVES RCP'S SZABO

AU301454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1342 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Lilongwe, AGERPRES 30/9/1986 -- Doctor Hastings Hamuzu Banda, life president of the Malawi Congress Party and president of the Malawi Republic, received Alexandru Szabo, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the annual convention of the Malawi Congress Party. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hastings Kamuzo Banda.

During the talk they highlighted the mutual wish to develop the bilateral relations between the two parties and countries on multiple planes.

CSSR'S POTAC ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST FOR TALKS

LD292213 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Federal Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Bucharest today for a working visit. Shortly after his arrival by air he opened talks with Stefan Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, about topical questions of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and exchange of goods. They also discussed the progress of coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries and assessed the state of work on the plan of measures of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania up to the year 2000.

ZEMLJARIC DEPARTS FOR USSR FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD301015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation led by Janez Zemljaric, a vice president of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has left for Moscow. During their 3-day stay, the delegation, with the corresponding Soviet authorities, will consider the state of overall Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations. Particular attention will be devoted to current and future trade, as the most developed form of cooperation, and also to the development of higher forms of collaboration, cooperation, and specialization in production.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY RECEIVES CSSR COUNTERPART

LD291756 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade Sept 29 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, who is on a working visit to Yugoslavia, met here today with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Nenad Krekic.

They discussed the results achieved in the implementation of the trade protocol, signed between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for this year, which provides for mutual exchange of goods and services worth some 1,500 million dollars.

They stated that there are still many possibilities between the two countries to extend production cooperation and specialization. The exchange of goods based on 45 agreements signed so far amounts to 60 million dollars annually. Attention must be paid to greater implementation of modern forms of economic integration, they stressed.

The Czechoslovak and Yugoslav representatives also discussed some questions concerning further development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav trade cooperation.

Mukulic Receives Urban

LD302139 Prague CTK in English 1343 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade Sept 30 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban was received by Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic at the end of his visit here today.

The two officials discussed in detail ways of a wider application of cooperation and specialization in production and closer cooperation in capital construction.

Bohumil Urban told CTK that the two countries seek to halt stagnation and in some fields even the decline in trade which occurred due to a temporary limitation of investments in Yugoslavia's economy. He stressed that both countries want the 1988 trade turnover to reach 1,700 million dollars, i.e. 200 million dollars more than planned by the trade protocol for this year. The way of achieving this goal lies in expanding cooperation and specialization, particularly in the production of railway carriages, electrical engineering, aviation and automobile industries, in better cooperation on third markets and in strengthening the long-term character of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav trade exchange.

Minister Urban said the two countries pay considerable attention to the development of tourism and seek to retain its present level. He added that conditions exist for the joint construction of hotels in Yugoslavia that would be used by Czechoslovak tourists.

Focus on Cooperation

LD301427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received in Belgrade Bohumil Urban, the Czechoslovak federal minister of foreign trade, who is on a working visit to our country.

In the talks questions of bilateral relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR were considered. It was stated that trade is satisfactory but that there is a need for additional efforts to remove some small disparities. Particular attention was devoted to industrial cooperation. It was agreed that meetings among Yugoslav and Czechoslovak specialists from individual fields be organized to discuss the concrete realization of individual industrial cooperation projects of interest to both countries.

Also taking part in the talks were Nenad Krekic, the federal secretary for foreign trade, and Jan Husak, CSSR ambassador in Yugoslavia.

FEC, CROATIAN LEADERS RECEIVE HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD270151 Budapest MTI in English 2003 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks Friday in Osijek with Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council (government) of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

They exchanged briefs on the national economic development plans of the two countries, and exchanged views on topical issues of the world economy, examined topical issues of Hungarian-Yugoslav economic cooperation, and resolved on measures to expand bilateral economic relations.

The Hungarian deputy prime minister also met Ivica Trnokop, foreign secretary of the government of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Jozsef Marjai is to visit the Osijek export-import company and see the "Pan Nova" exhibition of technical novelties and new products.

MAKIC DEPARTS FOR FRG FOR TRADE TALKS

LD281748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- A SFRY delegation led by FEC member Radovan Makic departed for Mainz today to attend a session of the mixed committee for SFRY-FRG economic cooperation. The FRG occupies second place in our overall foreign trade in terms of trade volume. The basic problem in bilateral trade is the high trade deficit on the SFRY side and this already is starting to act as a brake on the further development of economic cooperation. It is for this very reason that the central topic of the mixed committee's 2-day session in Mainz will be how to improve trade on a more balanced basis, not by reducing imports from the FRG but by increasing SFRY exports.

OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD010538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 30 (TANJUG) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, who today received Momcilo Vucinic, Yugoslav government member and co-chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation whose work began in Tunis yesterday, assessed as highly significant the strengthening of the total cooperation between Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Rachid Sfar stressed that the Tunisian Government's desire is that the level of economic relations should be raised to the level of existing, traditionally good, political relations whose foundations were laid by presidents Tito and Bourguiba.

Vucinic pointed out that economic cooperation has stagnated in recent years and is below the level of real possibilities and requirements of the two countries, expressing the readiness of the Yugoslav Government for the expansion of this cooperation. He noted that during the talks he gained the conviction that such readiness exists on the Tunisian side too, which fact was confirmed during talks with high-ranking officials of Tunisia as well as during talks between businessmen within the framework of the joint committee and at a round table on economic cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

MILOSAVLJEVIC RECEIVED BY ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD291827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic was on a working visit to Algeria today.

The FEC vice president was received by Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, and also held talks with Mohamed Rouighi, minister of hydraulics, environment & forests, and president of the Algerian side of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the SFRY.

Milos Milosavljevic also used the opportunity to tour installations providing drinking water to Algiers, on which the SFRY work establishments Hidroelektra of Zagreb, Hidroteknika of Belgrade, and Unioninvest of Sarajevo are working, as well as for meeting with our businessmen involved in business in Algeria.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD010414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Nourddine Keroum, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the SFRY, who presented his letters of credence. Afterward, Hasani and Ambassador Keroum spent some time in friendly conversation.

CUBAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD271511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Split, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- A study delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba has arrived in Split on a 2-day official visit within the framework of the cooperation program between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party. The delegation is led by Edel Sierra, official in the department for education, science and sport.

Mass professional sports and the organization of mass and successful sports events are the main points of interests of the delegation and special attention will be devoted to experience in organizing the Mediterranean Games.

Apart from touring sports buildings and talking with workers in this field from Split, the delegation will have talks at the City LC committee, which is the host of the Cuban delegation.

KOMUNIST EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

AU251151 Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian No. 1537 19 Sep 86 p 19

[Aleksandar Popvic article: "Yugoslav-Bulgarian Relations: Disputed Questions -- a Great Obstacle"]

[Text] At first site, Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations display a paradox: If one were to judge by frequent contacts between government representatives and social, political, and other organizations and institutions, one could gain the impression of a broad and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries; but this cooperation has in fact not been developing at the desired rate for a long time because of disputed questions. And for the time being there are no indications of readiness by the Bulgarian side to discuss and resolve these questions. It has been noticeable recently that the Bulgarian information media have been paying more attention to relations with Yugoslavia. The "unresolved" questions are not mentioned in this connection, but the need to advance cooperation without any prior conditions is pointed out. The party organ RABOTNICHESKO DELO, for instance, points out that a stabilization of Yugoslav-Bulgatian relations, especially of political relations, constitutes a stabilizing factor in the Balkans.

It is noticeable that in Sofia the relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are regarded through bloc "spectacles": They are seen exclusively as relations among socialist countries, and it is stressed that their progress depends on "the readiness of the two neighboring countries to bring to fruition the force that unites the socialist social system." Sofia is no exception in such perception of mutual relations; other sides, too, display similar attempts to present Yugoslavia as "related to the countries of real socialism." Had it not been for the frequency of such efforts to present a consistently independent, nonaligned, socialist self-managing country as an "ally" of a bloc, this kind of attitude of Sofia's would not have deserved special attention.

When talking about Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation, one should say that it is not moving at the pace expected, particularly since the two meetings between the prime ministers. Namely, on the occasion of Milka Planic's visit to Sofia 2 years ago, as well as on the occasion of her meeting with Grisha Filipov in Belgrade last year, the desire was confirmed that the relations of the two countries shouid be maximally furthered. At that time, both sides' readiness to start examining the disputed questions that hamper the cooperation. [paragraph continues]

However, so far that has remained a mere declaration without real substance. The situation has remained such even half a year after the 13th BCP Congress, at which relations with Yugoslavia were presented as a priority in the Bulgarian policy of Balkan cooperation. The readiness to examine and solve open questions was also confirmed then.

Such circumstances undoubtedly do not favor the efforts to"stabilize" and broadly develop Yugoslav-Bulgarian good-neighborly relations. What mostly bothers one here is Sofia's double behavior: In public declarations it speaks for friendship with Yugoslavia, whereas in practical action it does a lot that directly harms such relations. Sofia has incessantly usurped all the more significant historial events and personalities of the Macedonian people (ranging from the Ilinden uprising and Goce Delcev to poet Vapcarov, not to mention the glorification of the Cominform "poet" Venko Markovski who is "famous" for undermining relations between the two countries). Besides, the existence of one of the equal Yugoslav peoples is still being denied, and there are not even hints that one will improve the position of members of the Macedonian minority, which has been deprived of the national rights it had at the time of the foundation of socialist Bulgaria.

There are also some other unfavorable indications that certainly result from the fact that there are no talks about the things that are making the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria difficult and slow. Cultural cooperation is limited and lacks the broadness appropriate for countries with a common border. The situation with local border cooperation, which is almost symbolical, is the same. Contacts between citizens of the two counties are also limited, although many of them have relatives "on the other side of the border."

There are also difficulties in economic cooperation and they are coming particularly to the fore during this year. Only one-quarter of trade planned for this year has been realized in the first 6 months, and trade should total $380 million at the end of the year. One of the biggest reasons is Bulgaria's inability to offer suitable goods in compensation projects. True, the Bulgarian side promises that the planned level will be reached by the end of the year. It is certain, however, that economic cooperation is not as it really could be. The situation being such, it is a great question whether the ambitious plans about Yugoslav-Bulgarian commodity exchange -- the value of $2.3 billion in the period will be realized.

It is known that Yugoslav cooperation with Bulgaria -- as well as with other neighboring countries -- is not conditional upon solving the so-called "open questions." However, it is becoming more and more clear that those questions very much burden mutual relations and that they should be solved more efficiently because of the need to promote the links between the two countries to the maximum, and also with a view to making an adequate contribution to broader Balkan relations. It is a fact that because those questions have been "left aside" for a long time, Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations are not what they could be.

There is no doubt that the efficient removal of everything that aggravates Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations would have a stimulating effect on strengthening the friendship between the two countries' peoples. Besides, it would considerably stimulate the broadening of overall cooperation in this part of the world. That would obviously help the efforts to make the Balkans join in the right way in strengthening European security and cooperation. The Balkan countries, apart from Albania, have shown that kind of political readiness by signing the Helsinki charter. It is an irreplaceable instrument of European security and it is necessary to act daily and specifically in accordance with it. [paragraph continues]

That is how one should also understand the readiness expressed at the meeting of premiers in Sofia and Belgrade, the readiness to comprehensively promote Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations along with removing everything that hampers them. Such a kind of readiness, brought to life, would mean much for the prospects of friendship between our peoples and for the Balkans on the whole.

LCY PRESIDIUM ISSUES STATEMENT AFTER SESSION

LD010700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium considers it necessary for a comprehensive political analysis of the past delegate elections to be carried out in order to make more qualitative proposals for improving the electoral system in line with the 13th LCY Congress and within the framework of the overall development of the political system. The following statement was issued after the Presidium's session today:

At its session today, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed information about the 1986 delegate elections for the assemblies of sociopolitical communities and of self-managing communities of interests. It was stressed that the elections were one of the most significant political and self-management activities in the first half of this year and that considerable progress had been made in implementing the established principles and criteria in the cadre policy, in the election of new cadres and in the democratization of the elections.

It was stressed, however, that not everywhere were these principles realized consistently, particularly in regard to the elections of a larger number of people from the ranks of young people, women, and peasant-farmers, and the nomination of several candidates for delegate posts and for the most responsible functions in the system of delegate assemblies.

It was said at the session that the Presidium considered it necessary for a comprehensive political analysis of the last elections to be carried out in order to produce more qualitative proposals for improving the electoral system in line with the stance of the 13th LCY Congress and within the framework of the overall development of the political system. It is also necessary in appropriate organs -- primarily in the SAWP -- to discuss all outstanding issues and dilemmas and to coordinate standpoints so that the proposals relevant to this sphere could be incorporated into the future activities to formulate constitutional changes.

The Presidium also pointed to the need for considering the possibility of separating the work on preparing for and holding future congresses and conferences of the LCY and other sociopolitical organizations from the activity in preparing for and holding delegate elections, because of the volume of work necessary, the election procedure, and the subjective forces' part in them.

The Presidium also discussed and adopted information about the realization of the stance passed at the action conference of communists in the shipping industry. It was stated that a considerable amount of activity had been undertaken by organizations of associated labor in the shipping industry, as well as in the republics and provinces and the organs and organizations of the federation. It was stressed, however, that the work to surmount the difficulties and shortcomings and to ensure continued development of industry must be speeded up and brought in line with the tasks of the country's economic stabilization and development policy.

The Presidium also discussed information about the organization of the socialism and economy international roundtable to be held in Cavtat from 20-24 October this year.

The Presidium also adopted a program of its activity in preparing the LCY Central Committee's session, which will be devoted to the ideopolitical issues of the development of the agro-industrial complex.

BORBA DEFENDS STRIKES UNDER SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU201837 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Darko Marinkovic article: "Who Pushes Workers Into Strikes"]

[Excerpts] Social practice in recent years, burdened by contradictions that have also been manifested in an increased number of strikes, has encouraged theoretical thought to a deeper study and induced official policy to have its own attitude toward strikes subjected to a critical examination. [passage omitted]

Although the victory of the socialist revolution opens up the process of and creates the preconditions for radical changes in social relations, the strike keeps its basic class nature even in socialist self-management: It remains a means of the workers' class struggle, the means with which they struggle for the realization and protection of their economic and political self-managing rights.

The Only Choice [subhead]

A strike as a rule is resorted to as the ultimate means of the economic and political struggle after all other means have failed to eliminate the sources of workers' discontent that have accumulated for a lengthy time. This fact, confirmed in the majority of the strikes in Yugoslavia so far, imposes the need for a critical confrontation with the political slogan which can often be heard in the assessment of strikes: Why should workers strike when other political and self managing means are at their disposal? This slogan is chiefly based on the normative field.

However, the gap between the normative rules and reality in the field of real socioeconomic relation is often so great that the constitutional and legal concept of social relations is perverted into its opposite, bringing the workers in the factories into a position in which they must decide to strike. Therefore, one of the important steps in studying the class nature and character of strikes under self-management would be the admission, whenever arguments impose it, that workers had no other choice.

There are two more points to buttress this argument; one is based on common sense and the other on political and class premises.

The first point is based on the observation that in pursuing their aims and interests, people as a rule take the easy way, and it is less likely that they will resort to a strike if they can achieve their goals through other means, through self-managing machinery, particulary if one bears in mind that to decide to strike demands personal courage, resolution, indignation, and revolt, which is to say that the reasons against a strike are many.

Self-Managing Nature [subhead]

The second point is based on the premise that the workers class is the basic subject of the revolution and that as such it has an inalienable right to decide on the ways and means of its class struggle, including the decision to resort to a strike.

A significant characteristic of the strikes is their self-managing socialist nature. This is reflected in the fact that no strike so far (as far as I know) has had an antisocialist or antiself-managing nature or aims. [passage omitted]

It can also be said that the demand for a reaffirmation and a consistent implementation of the constitution and the set system of self-management has been the common denominator of the majority of strikes. [passage omitted]

Why Keep Them Secret? [subhead]

This approach leads us to another question: Who keeps strikes secret? Certainly not the workers, for the decision to strike is at the same time a decision to present their demands and positions to the public. Those who fear strikes and who try to keep them secret are above all bureaucratized managing and self-managing organs and organs of sociopolitical organizations in associated labor organizations that by their behavior or by not doing what they should do, "push" the workers to strike, and that are aware that the strike primarily means that their poor work is exposed. [passage omitted]

Finally, about the objective scopes of strikes. Practice has confirmed that, strikes cannot replace self-managing machinery and the strengthening of the role and the influence of workers in this machinery. [passage omitted]

Chiefly, strikes have very quickly and efficiently removed the direct causes for which they were held, but this has not applied, and objectively cannot apply, to deeper socioeconomic causes. Above all, strikes have played the role of an alarm mechanism which moved the organized subjective forces into (albeit delayed) action. [passage omitted]

Because of all this, the time in which we live imposes more than ever before that we replace ideologically prejudices against and fear of strikes with a more determined social action for eliminating the causes that lead to them.

VOJVODINA LC DISCUSSES FALLING MEMBERSHIP

LD302346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Why Is the Vojvodina LC Membership Falling" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad, 30 Sep [TANJUG] -- In the first 6 months of this year, the membership of the Vojvodina LC decreased by another 1,463 members while in the last 3 years 7,740 members left the organization for various reasons. This was said at today's joint session of the Commission for Cadre Policy and the Commission for the Ideopolitical and Organizational Development of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee.

It was stressed during the debate that if the falling membership of the Vojvodina LC has occurred as a result of ideopolitical differentiation, there would be no reason for concern. However, the view prevailed that the numbers are falling because of decreasing interest among people in joining the LC and because of an increase in the number of people leaving the LC of their own accord or who are being expelled. These trends in the LC membership seem to coincide with the emergence of crisis factors in the economic sphere and their impact on the overall sociopolitical situation.

In other words, the reasons for such a situation should be sought in the fact that the LC has not been efficient enough in more rapidly changing the situation and relations through insisting on a more consistent implementation of the long-term stabilization program; in the discrepancy between words and deeds and in the undermined confidence in the LC owing to its sluggishness and lack of determination in the ideological struggle against antisocialist and anti-self-management forces; and to the state of confusion on the ideological front.

Despite the fact that the criteria for admission to the LC of Vojvodina have been strictly observed and increased attention paid to the keeping of records and to the candidates' ideopolitical preparations before they join, the number of new members from the ranks of peasant-farmers continues to be small, even in predominantly agricultural localities. In the first 6 months of this year the number of young people in the LC of Vojvodina fell by 0.5 percent. Out of a total membership of 221,968 people, 40,602 or 18.3 percent are young people.

The figures for the Vojvodina LC's national composition indicate a more proportional representation from all of our nations and nationalities. There are, however, some localities that have failed to pay due attention to this ideopolitical aspect of the admission.

This and other topics will be on the agenda of a more extensive discussion of the LC of Vojvodina.

SLOVENE WRITERS CRITICIZE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

AU271854 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 19 Sep 86 p 6

["Statement on Alleged Positions of the Slovene Public Prosecutor" issued by the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia on 15 September]

[Text] Belgrade INTERVIEW and Ljubljana MLADINA recently published articles in which Pavlo Car, public prosecutor of Slovenia, was heard, among others. He asserted that we have recently witnessed a mass sowing of bitterness, pessimism, carping, and political insinuations, that has been perpetrated by the press, radio and television, publishing houses, various tribunes, and round-table conferences, and that "craftily walk on the brink of the criminal zones." The problem of Car also exists in that all these aggressive activities are indulged in by speakers from the so-called intellectual elite, who chiefly defend themselves, but are nowhere to be seen when a worker is in the dock. The responsibility for such a (bad) situation in Car's opinion also rests with the judiciary and the politicians.

In Car's words, the specific culprits include three Slovene newspapers, MLADINA, NOVA REVIJA, and KATEDRA, and in addition to them the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia (not to mention other real or imaginary organizations in Yugoslavia).

Car is particularly upset at these "carpers" banding together and at the writing of petitions, pamphlets, slogans, books, and "various works with suspicious political messages," which are the product of such people. In his opinion, these activities lead children astray so that they inscribe swastikas, and Ustasha and Chetnik symbols on school benches, and it deludes students into believing in a false illusion about some special freedom of speech.

Having discussed the matter with the editors of the said three newspapers, the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia noted that Public Prosecutor Car -- if we are to believe the said reports -- presents the activities of cultural workers in Slovenia in a completely false way and, without presenting arguments, accuses the three said newspapers that, in accordance with how our legal system and the role of the public prosecutor in it are envisaged, expect of a person like Car that he will either come up with proposals for indictment or respect the division of labor and noninterference in cultural affairs. Considering that Car's statements cannot be ascribed the nature of cultural polemics, this commission and the editorial boards of MLADINA, NOVA REVIJA, and KATEDRA call [preceding word printed in boldface] Pavle Car to deny the statements cited in the reports as false, or to make a public apology because of the unfounded statements unworthy of a public prosecutor.

If Pavle Car really said what is ascribed to him, the question of his professional responsibility of course arises; and as far as his political responsibility is concerned, it should be judged by those who are called upon to do so, or those who euphorically assert that there is no repression in our country. We do not want to discuss political theory in connection with Car, but let us only state that his views remind us of the dark events in the past, of which self-managing Yugoslavia and Slovene politics wish to take leave as soon as possible. This was particularly stressed in the discussion about the previous statement by the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia (at the SAWP Republic Conference on 15 July).

Ljubljana, 15 September 1986

For the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia: Veno Taufer, chairman; Tone Partljic, president of the Writers Association of Slovenia: for NOVA REVIJA: Niko Grafenauer, chief editor; Dimitrij Rupel, responsible editor; for MLADINA: Uros Mahkovec, chief and responsible editor; for KATEDRA: Samo Resnik, chief editor.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REPLIES TO SLOVENE WRITERS

AU271937 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 20 Sep 86 p 4

["Public Prosecutor's Explanation" by Pavle Car, public prosecutor of the SR of Slovenia]

[Text] On Friday, 19 September 1986, DELO and DNEVNIK carried, under the title "Statement on Alleged Positions of the Slovene Public Prosecutor," a composition by Veno Taufer, chairman of the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia; Tone Parljic, president of the Writers Association of Slovenia; Niko Grafenauer, chief editor of NOVA REVIJA, and Dimitrij Rupel, responsible editor; Uros Mahkovec, chief and responsible editor of MLADINA; and Samo Resnik, chief editor of KATEDRA. I do not intend either to withdraw my statements or to apologize, as the statement demands, but I wish only to make some explanations.

I never checked and approved my statements in INTERVIEW; in addition to views on Slovene reviews, a number of reviews from other republics were simply added on to my words, and so was the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing, which I did not mention at all. Although one of the signatories met with difficulties in his interview in DUGA, the statement is nevertheless incorrectly built on the public prosecutor's positions in INTERVIEW, which the statement itself calls "alleged." The chief editor of DNEVNIK in his commentary of the statement, in my opinion, hit the nail on the head when he said it was impossible to base (dis)qualifications on allegations.

I only cited three Slovene reviews that contained some polemical articles, and this fact is probably not disputable.

The signatories of the statement talk about acts on the brink of the criminal zone, but they forget that such acts always exist in the criminal law sense, because of various elements of punishable acts, the question of public danger, the form of guilt, and so forth.

I am amazed that the statement simply demands that the public prosecutor should have no opinion on polemical matters, although it otherwise advocates freedom of speech and thought. On the contrary, the public prosecutor is even bound by valid regulations to follow and study certain relationships and social occurrences, which also includes those that are formally not punishable acts. I may probably express my opinion about these things in public, for the signatories of the statement will certainly agree that the work of the public prosecutor must be public.

As regards the assertion that "dark repression" is creeping into Slovenia, it would be better to present some concrete facts than bare assertions. For a number of years there have been no criminal proceedings in Slovenia because of so-called thought crimes. The orientation of the public prosecution organization in Slovenia is such that we would criminally prosecute such acts only with a strict respect for the rule of law, not permitting any broad interpretation of individual punishable acts. The same applies to the polemics on Article 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code, for instance, where the public prosecution of the SR of Slovenia accepted a completely restricted interpretation of this provision, virtually in keeping with the requests for amendments to the SFRY Criminal Code.

Pavle Car,
Public Prosecutor of the SR of Slovenia.

BRIEFS

MOJSOV RECEIVES PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received yesterday the credentials of Mujahid Husain, the newly appointed [as published] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the SFRY, who stayed for a friendly talk. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 86 p 4 AU]

SRI LANKAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received yesterday the credentials of (Telmut Vojterac), the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the SFRY, with whom he had a friendly talk. [Text] [Belgrade] BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 86 p 4 AU]